

2017-2018 Main Estimates / Supplementary Estimates (A)

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EBP	12,511		5,540
Sub-Total	98,000	0	143,000
SIB			
Vote 1	32,404		25,321
Vote 5	36		
EBP	5,115		4,352
Sub-Total	37,556	0	29,673
Counter-proliferation			
Vote 1		1,749	
Vote 5		50	
EBP		298	
Sub-Total	0	2,097	0
Mexico			
Vote 1	6,149	29,143	
Vote 5	148		
EBP	467	3,079	
Sub-Total	6,764	32,221	0
Ghib			
Vote 1	2,652	3,172	
Vote 5	56		
EBP	356	469	
Sub-Total	3,065	3,641	0
MYLP			
Vote 1	5,731		36,181
Vote 5			5,431
EBP	637		3,309
Sub-Total	6,368	0	44,922
Syrian refugees - 25,000			
Vote 1		2,023	
Vote 5			
EBP		225	
Sub-Total	0	2,249	0
Syrian refugees - Additional 10,000			
Vote 1		355	
Vote 5			
EBP		40	
Sub-Total	0	395	0
AIP3			
Vote 1			
Vote 5		44,116	
EBP			
Sub-Total	0	44,116	0
Detentions			
Vote 1		2,080	
Vote 5		34,647	
EBP		322	
Sub-Total	0	37,048	0
Transfers to Other Government Departments (OGDs) and other adjustments			
Vote 1	646	-6,002	
Vote 5	-1,210		
EBP			
Sub-Total	-565	-6,002	0
Total	151,189	115,765	217,595

2017-2018 MAIN ESTIMATES

Total Main Estimates: \$1,761.7 million

The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) is estimating budgetary expenditures of \$1,761.7 million in 2017–2018. Of this amount, \$1,591.0 million requires approval by Parliament. The remaining \$170.7 million represents statutory forecasts related to Employee Benefit Plans (EBP) that do not require additional approval and are provided for information purposes.

The CBSA's increase in net spending of \$88.7 million or 5.3% is due to an increase in Operating expenditures of \$31.2 million, an increase in Capital expenditures of \$71.5 million and a decrease of \$14 million in Statutory expenditures (EBP).

Financial Summary of Authorities-to-date

(in \$ millions)				
Vote	Vote Description	2016-17 Main Estimates	2017-18 Main Estimates	Variance
1	Operating Expenditures	1,357.3	1,388.5	31.2
5	Capital Expenditures	131.0	202.5	71.5
S	Statutory (EBP)	184.7	170.7	(14.0)
	TOTAL	1,673.0	1,761.7	88.7

*Numbers may not add due to rounding

Major items contributing to the year-over-year net change of \$88.7 million in funding levels include:

Increases totaling \$115.8 million in the 2017-18 Main Estimates are mainly due to:

- \$44.1 million in funding to maintain and upgrade federal infrastructure assets (Budget 2016- horizontal item);
- \$36.7 million in funding for Strengthening the National Immigration Detention Framework;
- \$29.1 million in funding for Delivering on Canada's Commitment to Remove the Visa Requirement for Citizens of Mexico;
- \$3.2 million in funding to provide integrated border services at the new Canadian Port of Entry at the Gordie Howe International Bridge;
- \$1.8 million in funding for Integrity of Canada's Border Operations; and
- \$0.9 million due to a net increase of funding for various projects.

The increases in the 2017-18 Main Estimates are offset by the following decreases totaling \$27.1 million and are mainly due to:

- \$14.0 million in annual adjustment in the employee benefit plan rate set by Treasury Board Secretariat;
- \$9.2 million reduction of funding received to complete phase 2 of the CBSA Assessment and Revenue Management (CARM) project; and
- \$3.9 million for the Budget 2016 reduction in Professional Services, Advertising and Travel.

(Comptrollership) Reviewed by: Mike de Sa / Acting Director / Comptrollership /
Date /613-954-7036

(Comptrollership) Approved by: John Pinsent / Director General / Comptrollership /
Date /613-941-6388

Canada Border Services Agency

Raison d'être

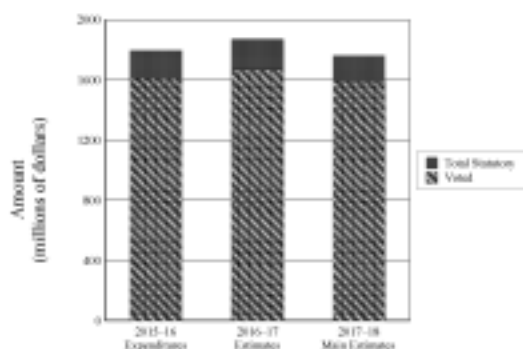
The Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness is responsible for the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA).

The CBSA provides integrated border services that support national security priorities and facilitate the flow of people and goods across the border. Responsibilities include:

- Administering legislation that governs the admissibility of people and goods into and out of Canada;
- Identifying, detaining, and removing people who are inadmissible to Canada;
- Interdicting illegal goods at Canada's border;
- Protecting food safety, plant and animal health, and Canada's resource base;
- Administering trade legislation and agreements, including the enforcement of trade remedies that protect Canadian industry;
- Administering a fair and impartial redress mechanism; and
- Collecting duties and taxes on imported goods.

Organizational Estimates

Budgetary



	2015-16 Expenditures	2016-17		2017-18 Main Estimates
		Main Estimates	Estimates To Date	
		(dollars)		
Budgetary				
Voted				
1 Operating expenditures	1,449,717,812	1,357,329,190	1,499,254,649	1,388,555,431
5 Capital expenditures	159,136,387	130,999,015	168,998,665	202,466,241
Total Voted	1,608,854,199	1,488,328,205	1,668,253,314	1,591,021,672
<i>Total Statutory</i>	<i>187,439,032</i>	<i>184,711,348</i>	<i>204,818,493</i>	<i>170,674,564</i>
Total Budgetary	1,796,293,231	1,673,039,553	1,873,071,807	1,761,696,236

Note: Additional details by organization are available on the Treasury Board Secretariat website – <http://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat.html>

Highlights

The Canada Border Services Agency is estimating budgetary expenditures of \$1,761.7 million in 2017–2018. Of this amount, \$1,591.0 million requires approval by Parliament. The remaining \$170.7 million represents statutory forecasts related to Employee Benefit Plans (EBP) that do not require additional approval and are provided for information purposes.

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Expenditures by Program or Purpose

	2015-16 Expenditures	2016-17 Main Estimates	2017-18 Main Estimates
	(dollars)		
Budgetary			
<i>International trade and travel is facilitated across Canada's border and Canada's population is protected from border-related risks.</i>			
Admissibility Determination	899,788,811	901,059,087	923,906,326
Immigration Enforcement	161,969,717	128,654,073	192,766,475
Risk Assessment Program	196,232,431	162,510,532	173,555,664
Revenue and Trade Management	84,407,179	80,336,485	50,111,199
Secure and Trusted Partnerships	32,177,618	35,243,046	37,910,170
Criminal Investigations	31,193,842	33,348,629	29,604,517
Recourse	11,322,864	11,485,183	10,432,587
<i>The following program supports all strategic outcomes within this organization.</i>			
Internal Services	379,200,769	320,402,518	343,409,298
Total	1,796,293,231	1,673,039,553	1,761,696,236

Note: Additional details by organization are available on the Treasury Board Secretariat website – <http://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat.html>

Agence des services frontaliers du Canada

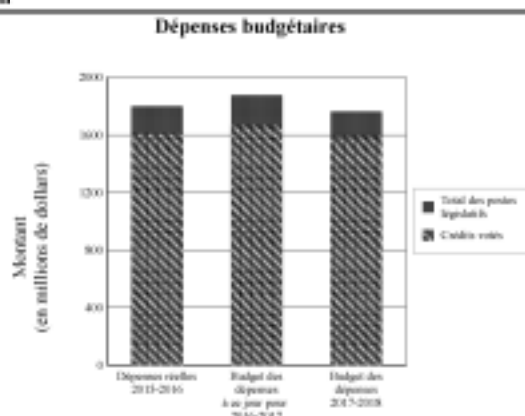
Raison d'être

Le ministre de la Sécurité publique et de la Protection civile est responsable de l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada (ASFC).

L'ASFC assure la prestation de services frontaliers intégrés qui appuient les priorités en matière de sécurité nationale et qui facilitent la libre circulation des personnes et des marchandises à la frontière. Elle est chargée :

- d'appliquer la législation qui régit l'admissibilité des personnes et des marchandises à l'entrée et à la sortie du Canada;
- de repérer, de détenir, et de renvoyer les personnes qui sont interdites au Canada;
- d'empêcher les marchandises illégales de traverser les frontières du Canada;
- d'assurer la salubrité des aliments, la santé des végétaux et des animaux, et la protection des ressources de base du Canada;
- d'appliquer les lois et ententes commerciales, y compris l'exercice des recours commerciaux visant à protéger l'industrie canadienne;
- d'administrer un mécanisme de recours équitable et impartial;
- de percevoir les droits et les taxes sur les marchandises importées.

Budget des dépenses de l'organisation



	Dépenses réelles 2015-2016	2016-2017		Budget principal des dépenses 2017-2018
		Budget principal des dépenses	Budget des dépenses à ce jour (dollars)	
Dépenses budgétaires				
Crédits votés				
1 Dépenses de fonctionnement	1 449 717 812	1 357 329 190	1 499 254 649	1 388 555 431
5 Dépenses en capital	159 136 387	130 999 015	168 998 665	202 466 241
Total des crédits votés	1 608 854 199	1 488 328 205	1 668 253 314	1 591 021 672
<i>Total des postes législatifs</i>	<i>187 439 032</i>	<i>184 711 348</i>	<i>204 818 493</i>	<i>170 674 564</i>
Total des dépenses budgétaires	1 796 293 231	1 673 039 553	1 873 071 807	1 761 696 236

Nota : Des renseignements supplémentaires par organisation sont disponibles sur le site Web du Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor – <http://www.canada.ca/fr/secretariat-conseil-tresor.html>

Faits saillants

L'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada (ASFC) prévoit des dépenses budgétaires de 1 761,7 millions de dollars en 2017-2018. De ce montant, 1 591,0 millions de dollars nécessitent l'approbation du Parlement. Le solde de 170,7 millions de dollars représente les prévisions législatives liées aux régimes d'avantages sociaux des employés (RASE) qui ne nécessitent pas d'approbation supplémentaire, et il est fourni à titre d'information seulement.

L'augmentation des dépenses nettes de l'ASFC de 88,7 millions de dollars, ou de 5,3 p 100, est attribuable à une augmentation de 31,2 millions de dollars des dépenses de fonctionnement, à une augmentation de 71,5 millions de dollars des dépenses en capital et à une diminution de 14,0 millions de dollars des dépenses législatives (RASE).

Les principaux facteurs ayant contribué à l'écart net d'un exercice à l'autre des niveaux de financement de 88,7 millions de dollars comprennent notamment :

Des augmentations du Budget principal des dépenses 2017-2018 totalisant 115,8 millions de dollars qui sont principalement réparties de la façon suivante :

- 44,1 millions de dollars pour l'entretien et la mise à niveau des biens d'infrastructure fédérale (budget fédéral de 2016 – poste horizontal);
- 36,7 millions de dollars pour le renforcement du Cadre national de détention liée à l'immigration;
- 29,1 millions de dollars pour respecter l'engagement du gouvernement du Canada concernant la levée de l'obligation de visa pour les citoyens du Mexique;
- 3,2 millions de dollars pour fournir des services frontaliers intégrés au nouveau point d'entrée au pont international Gordie-Howe;
- 1,8 million de dollars pour l'intégrité des opérations frontalières du Canada;
- 0,9 million de dollars pour l'augmentation nette du financement de divers projets.

Les augmentations du Budget principal des dépenses 2017-2018 sont compensées par des diminutions s'élevant à 27,1 millions de dollars qui sont principalement réparties de la façon suivante :

- 14,0 millions de dollars pour le rajustement annuel du taux du régime d'avantages sociaux des employés établi par le Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor;
- 9,2 millions de dollars de réduction de financement reçu pour finaliser la phase 2 de la Gestion des cotisations et des recettes de l'ASFC (GCRA);
- 3,9 millions de dollars pour la réduction des dépenses liées aux services professionnels, à la publicité et aux déplacements annoncée dans le budget fédéral de 2016.

Dépenses par programme ou par objet

	Dépenses réelles 2015-2016	Budget principal des dépenses 2016-2017 (dollars)	Budget principal des dépenses 2017-2018
Budgétaire			
<i>Le commerce international et les déplacements sont favorisés à la frontière du Canada et la population du Canada est protégée des risques liés aux frontières.</i>			
Détermination de l'admissibilité	899 788 811	901 059 087	923 906 326
Exécution de la loi relative à l'immigration	161 969 717	128 654 073	192 766 475
Programme d'évaluation des risques	196 232 431	162 510 532	173 555 664
Gestion du commerce et des revenus	84 407 179	80 336 485	50 111 199
Partenariats sûrs et fiables	32 177 618	35 243 046	37 910 170
Enquêtes criminelles	31 193 842	33 348 629	29 604 517
Recours	11 322 864	11 485 183	10 432 587
<i>Le programme suivant appuie tous les résultats stratégiques de cette organisation.</i>			
Services internes	379 200 769	320 402 518	343 409 298
Total	1 796 293 231	1 673 039 553	1 761 696 236

Nota : Des renseignements supplémentaires par organisation sont disponibles sur le site Web du Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor – <http://www.canada.ca/fr/secretariat-conseil-tresor.html>



Supplementary Information for Tab 1b

The decrease of funding for Revenue and Trade Management is due to:

- \$15.4 million related to the realignment of the permanent authorities with the Agency's permanent budget allocation by Program, Sub Program and by Branch.
- \$8.9 million for the planned reduction of funding for phase 2 of the CBSA Assessment and Revenue Management Project (CARM);
- \$3.0 million for the completion of the Single Window Initiative;
- \$1.9 million for the realignment of the e-Manifest funding with the most up-to-date budget allocation by Program, Sub Program and by Branch.
- \$0.8 million in annual adjustment in the employee benefit plan rate set by Treasury Board Secretariat; and
- \$0.2 million for the Budget 2016 reduction in Professional Services, Advertising and Travel

Regarding the \$15.4M reduction, this reduction in the Main Estimates better aligns the Agency's Planned Spending in this area to our historical trends. Per the table below, A-base spending in 2015-16 was \$54.7M, while it is at \$47.9M at P11 this year. Accordingly, in the 2017-18 Main estimates planned spending for A-base Revenue and Trade Management was set at \$47M.

Initiative name under PA-7	2015-16 Expenditures	2016-17 Expenditures (P11)	2017-18 Authorities
A-Base	54,722,496	47,894,319	46,967,586
Paylist expenditures	2,431,424	1,137,171	
Accounts Receivable Ledger (ARL)		3,429,518	3,143,613
CARM (Assessment and Revenue Management Project)	27,253,259	8,703,115	
eManifest			
Single Window			
Grand Total	84,407,179	61,164,123	50,111,199

Funding to maintain and upgrade federal infrastructure assets: \$44.1 million

KEY MESSAGES:

- In Budget 2016, the Government committed over **\$128 million** over 2 years to improve the physical infrastructure that is relied upon by law enforcement and intelligence agencies across the country.
- The Agency's custodial Ports of Entry (POEs) are deteriorating, with the majority being over 50 years old. While the Agency is actively pursuing a replacement strategy for its oldest POE's, there is also a need to upgrade and improve POEs in every region across the country.
- CBSA is receiving **\$63.7 million** (excluding Employee Benefit Plans (EBP), Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC) accommodation charges and Shared Services Canada (SSC) charges), over 2 years for reinvesting in, and recapitalizing, select Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) custodial POEs to ensure operational effectiveness, and are compliant with occupational health, safety and security standards.
- The CBSA has made significant progress in delivering on the first year of this program of work.

Overview

- The infrastructure improvements contribute to CBSA's targets under the Sustainable Development Strategy, improve the working environment for Border Service Officers and the public, and ensure that POEs meet core functional requirements to deliver the Agency's mandate.
- In making these investments, the CBSA is better positioned to deliver on core Government strategic outcomes of travel facilitation, economic growth, national security and law enforcement.
- The CBSA continues to work closely with its partners at PSPC and the Treasury Board Secretariat to ensure that this program of work delivers optimal results for Canadians in a timely manner.

Mains over Mains Variance

2016-2017	2017-2018	YOY Variance	Ongoing
(in million \$) excluding EBP and PSPC			
0*	44.1	44.1	0.0

2016-2017	2017-2018	2 Year Total
(in \$ millions) excluding EBP, SSC and PSPC		
Supps A: 19.6	44.1	63.7

Explanation of Funding for 2017-2018:

In 2017-2018, the CBSA requires **\$44.1 million** (excluding EBP and accommodation costs) for this initiative.

- **\$44.1 million** under Vote 5 – Capital Expenditures:

Breakdown of Funding for 2017-2018 (further details below):

Activity	Funding 2017-2018
Re-capitalization of POE	44.1
Total for 2017-2018	\$44.1 M

Re-capitalization of POE:

The CBSA will invest in its mission-critical physical infrastructure specifically to:

- 1) Address outstanding occupational health and safety concerns for CBSA Border Officers and the Public, and environmental issues including upgrading border crossing booths to meet required officer safety standards and enhancing security lighting and equipment;
- 2) Enhance continuity of border operations back up energy supply systems for remote POEs in order to decrease risks and support continued operations when regular systems may be interrupted; and
- 3) Increase the life of select physical infrastructure assets including upgrading base building heating and ventilation systems.

(OPI) Approved by: / Charles Chenard, Director General / National Real Property and Accommodations (NRPA) Directorate / February 9, 2017

(Comptrollership) Reviewed by: Mike de Sa / Acting Director / Comptrollership / February 22, 2017 / 613-954-7036

(Comptrollership) Approved by: Christine Walker / VP / Comptrollership / February 23, 2017 / 613-948-8604

Strengthening the National Immigration Detention Framework: \$36.7 million

KEY MESSAGES:

- Strengthening the National Immigration Detention Framework is a CBSA led initiative, in conjunction with the Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada (IRCC), which seeks **\$135.1 million** over 5 years and **\$11.4 million** ongoing (excluding Employee Benefit Plans (EBP), Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC) accommodation charges and Shared Services Canada (SSC) charges).
- Of this amount, the CBSA is receiving **\$127.1 million** over 5 years and **\$8.7 million** ongoing to support the construction and maintenance of new Immigration Holding Centres (in Laval, Quebec and Surrey, British Columbia); to deliver a national compliance voice reporting capability, and; additional funding for the Interim Federal Health Program to increase access to on-site medical and mental health services to detainees within Immigration Holding Centres.

Overview

- On August 15, 2016, the Honourable Ralph Goodale, Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, announced an investment of up to \$138 million to transform the immigration detention system in Canada. The new National Immigration Detention Framework will enhance alternatives to detention and include key investments in federal detention infrastructure.
- New facilities are required to address obsolete and inadequate infrastructure; improve operational and working conditions; and conform to international standards for immigration detention.
- By implementing the Framework, the CBSA is taking concrete steps to exercise its responsibility for detentions to the highest possible standards, with mental health and well-being of detainees, as well as the safety and security of Canadians as the primary considerations. These key investments will significantly improve detention conditions in CBSA's Immigration Holding Centres, reduce the reliance on provincial facilities and better align with international and domestic standards for immigration detention.

Mains over Mains Variance

2016-2017	2017-2018	YOY Variance	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	ongoing
(in million \$) excluding EBP and PSPC							
0*	36.7	36.7	37.7	22.6	7.4	8.7	8.7

* \$22.7 M in 2016-17 was received in Supplementary Estimates B.

In 2017-2018, the CBSA requires **\$36.7 million** (excluding EBP and accommodation costs) for this initiative.

- **\$2.1 million** under Vote 1 – Operating Expenditures:
 - \$ 1.6 million in Salary
 - \$ 0.5 million in O&M
- **\$34.6 million** under Vote 5 – Capital Expenditures:
 - \$ 0.0 million in Salary
 - \$ 34.6 million in Capital

Breakdown of Funding for 2017-2018:

Activity	Funding 2017-2018
Immigration Detainee Infrastructure in Surrey, BC	\$18.2M
Immigration Detainee Infrastructure in Laval, QC	\$17.3M
Alternatives to Detention including Voice Reporting	\$0.8M
Detainee Health Care Services	\$0.4M
Total for 2017-2018	\$36.7 M

Immigration Detainee Infrastructure in Surrey, BC:

The Government is expected to meet its international and domestic obligations for the detention of foreign nationals and permanent residents by providing facilities which provide for access to legal counsel or representative, non-governmental organizations (NGO's), their families or legal guardians and medical and other services to improve detainees' welfare. Purpose built facilities will reduce reliance on provincial correctional facilities thereby minimizing co-mingling of immigration detainees with the inmate population.

Immigration Detainee Infrastructure in Laval, QC:

A new Immigration Holding Centre will be constructed in Laval, QC to address similar concerns as those of the facility in BC which will result in compliance with international norms for immigration detention.

Voice Reporting:

As a component of the Alternatives to Detention Framework, Voice Reporting will allow CBSA clients in the immigration enforcement process to maintain regular contact with the CBSA without having to report in person to a CBSA office, hence reducing reporting burden for clients. In Greater Toronto Area Region (GTAR), a voice reporting system has been operating successfully for several years increasing the effectiveness of client service and allowing the CBSA to more efficiently carry out its mandate of removing inadmissible persons from Canada. The removal of inadmissible persons positively influences the social well-being and security of Canadians by maintaining the integrity of the Immigration system and removing foreign criminals from Canada.

Detainee Health Care Services:

The CBSA owes a common-law duty of care to provide arrested and detained persons with ordinary and reasonable care for the preservation of life and health. Funding will be used to improve policy and program resources and contract services for detainee health care services.

provided will be consistent with the level of care established in the Interim Federal Health Plan, administered by the Department of Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada.

(OPI) Approved by: Jennifer Lutfallah, Director General, Enforcement and Intelligence Programs Directorate / Programs Branch / 613- 957-6030 / Date: February 8, 2017

(Comptrollership) Reviewed by: Mike de Sa / Acting Director / Comptrollership / February 22, 2017 / 613-954-7036

(Comptrollership) Approved by: Christine Walker / Vice President / Comptrollership / February 23, 2017 / 613-948-8604

Funding to address irregular migration pressures as a result of the lifting of the visa requirement for citizens of Mexico:
\$29.1 million

KEY MESSAGES:

- The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA), in conjunction with Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC), the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (IRB), and the Courts Administration Service (CAS) are seeking **\$180.0 million** over 5 years and **\$40.1 million** ongoing, to address the irregular migration pressures resulting from the proposed exemption of Mexican citizens from the Temporary Resident Visa (TRV) requirement.
- Of this amount, the CBSA is receiving **\$94.1 million** over 5 years and **\$19.2 million** ongoing (excluding Employee Benefit Plans (EBP), Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC) accommodation charges and Shared Services Canada (SSC) charges), to facilitate the in-Canada asylum system, and increase resources abroad and in Canada, to address the impacts of the Mexico visa lift.

Overview

- The CBSA's funding over five years will be used to facilitate the in-Canada asylum system, and increase resources abroad and in Canada, to address the impacts of the Mexico visa lift.
- Funding will enable the CBSA to manage the impact of the Mexico visa lift on its international Liaison Officer network, Port of Entry processing, Asylum Determination and Inland Enforcement, Front End Screening and Force Generation.

Mains over Mains Variance

2016-2017	2017-2018	YOY Variance	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	ongoing
(in million \$) excluding EBP and PSPC							
0*	29.1	29.1	20.5	19.1	19.1	19.2	19.2

* \$6.3 M in 2016-2017 was received in Supplementary Estimates C.

Explanation of Funding:

In 2017-2018, the CBSA requires **\$29.1 million** (excluding EBP and accommodation costs) for this initiative.

- **\$29.1 million** under Vote 1 – Operating Expenditures:
 - \$ 15.4 million in Salary

Activity	Funding 2017-2018
Activity 1 Front End Screening	0.4
Activity 2 Asylum determination	9.6
Activity 3 International Liaison Officer network	2.2
Activity 4 PoE Processing	1.9
Activity 5 Inland Enforcement	1.8
Activity 6 Force Generation	10.5
Activity 7 Management and Oversight	0.3
Activity 8 Legal Costs	0.3
Corporate Support	2.1
Total for 2017-2018	\$29.1 M

Activity 1 - Front End Screening:

The CBSA and partners are projecting an increase in traveller and asylum claim volumes with the lifting of the visa on Mexico. This will put additional pressure on the security screening process, requiring additional FB-02 and FB-04 resources based on the volume of claims projected. Security screening ensures only those admissible to Canada are granted travel permits and/or only those who are admissible be eligible to be granted asylum status, ensuring the safety and security of Canadian citizens.

Activity 2 - Asylum determination:

Asylum determination activities include the steps through the asylum determination continuum, where the CBSA is involved. These steps include hearings (including Triage, CBSA Ministerial Reviews, CBSA Ministerial Interventions and detention review hearings), detentions, investigations, and the removal of failed claimants. The asylum determination activities ensure that only legitimate asylum claimants are granted asylum status in Canada, protecting not only the integrity of the immigration process, but also the security of Canadians against illegitimate, potentially inadmissible and high-risk foreign nationals. Funding received through Main Estimates will be used to hire additional officers to perform the previously noted activities.

Activity 3 - International Liaison Officer network:

Activity 4 - PoE Processing:

Additional Border Services Officers (BSOs) will be required to manage the projected significant increase in Mexican traveller volumes and to process subsequent asylum claims. Subsequent to the additional number of BSOs, incrementally increasing Superintendents and Chiefs may also be required to address span of control within POE operations. From an enforcement perspective, third country nationals are anticipated to

claims were primarily made at two airports (Montreal and Toronto). Therefore it is anticipated that a disproportionate amount of claims will be received at these two sites for which funding will be required to process increased volume of claims.

Activity 5 - Inland Enforcement:

Inland enforcement activities capture enforcement actions against Mexican citizens that did not make refugee claims, and may become inadmissible. These steps include hearings (admissibility determinations and detention review hearings at the IRB), detentions, investigations, and removals. These activities also include travel and identity document analysis and intelligence analysis. Inland enforcement activities protect the security of Canadians against non-genuine, potentially inadmissible, and high-risk foreign nationals. Funding received through Main Estimates will be used to hire additional officers to perform the previously noted activities.

Activity 6 - Force Generation:

The Force Generation of new BSOs coming through Rigaud is a thorough process (approximately 24 months until a new BSO is fully trained). This activity covers all expenses related to the previously noted steps in developing new BSOs, who will be ready for active deployment by year three. This timeline takes into account Rigaud's capacity for output. The overall BS Force Generation is the procedure by which the Agency resources the personnel and related equipment needed to carry out its mandate. It is the structured progression of increased readiness over time, resulting in the availability of a full-trained, skilled and cohesive border services workforce. It responds to business requirements of the Agency and delivers a baseline 288 recruits annually to address front-line attrition rates.

Force Generation includes outreach and recruitment (screening and assessment), residence-based training at the CBSA College (class, scenario and physical training) and placement at a Port of Entry (relocation and salary). Uniform entitlements, defensive equipment (firearm, baton, pepper spray, and ammunition), certifications and advanced mandatory training are also included.

Activity 7 - Management and Oversight:

Management and Oversight includes costs associated with arming officers (those expenses are not included in Force Generation), as well as additional resources who will be responsible for policy analysis and volumetric monitoring of the impact of the visa lift and financial management.

Activity 8 - Legal Costs:

The Legal Costs include litigation expenses faced by the CBSA where Agency decisions to proceed with a removal is challenged in Federal Court by both failed asylum claimants and inadmissible individuals.

Corporate Support:

Corporate Support encompasses such items as Information Management, Information Technology, Human Resources, and Finance activities, including policy development and reporting activities.

(OPI) Approved by: Sébastien Aubertin-Giguère, Director General/ Traveller Programs Directorate, Programs Branch / 613-952-3266

(Comptrollership) Reviewed by: Mike de Sa / Acting Director / Comptrollership / February 22, 2017 / 613-954-7036

(Comptrollership) Approved by: Christine Walker / VP / Comptrollership /

Canadian Port of Entry at the Gordie Howe International Bridge: \$3.2 million

KEY MESSAGES:

- The Agency's mandate and responsibilities in support of the Gordie Howe International Bridge (GHIB) include establishing a new Canadian Port of Entry (POE) that is adequately staffed and equipped to process expected traffic volumes at the GHIB.
- The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) has requested **\$13.4 million** (excluding Employee Benefit Plans (EBP), Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC) accommodation charges and Shared Services Canada (SSC) charges) over 5 years to support this mandate.
- Funding for GHIB will be requested in two submissions. The first wave of funding requested \$13.4 M over five years to establish the project management office and to develop and initiate the Agency's GHIB resourcing strategy. The second submission, expected in fall 2018, will address resourcing for fit-up and Border Services Officers.

Overview

- With the Government of Canada's decision to build the GHIB, the CBSA must provide integrated border services at the new international crossing.
- The funding will be used in order to establish the project management office and to develop and initiate the Agency's GHIB resourcing strategy.

Mains over Mains Variance

2016-2017	2017-2018	YOY Variance	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
(in million \$) excluding EBP and PSPC					
0*	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.4

* \$2.7 million in 2016-2017 was received in Supplementary Estimates C.

Explanation of Funding:

In 2017-2018, the CBSA requires **\$3.2 million** (excluding EBP and accommodation costs) for this initiative.

- **\$3.2 million** under Vote 1 – Operating Expenditures:
 - \$ 2.3 million in Salary
 - \$ 0.8 million in O&M

Activity	Funding 2017-2018
Project Management Office (including contingency)	\$1.7 M
Resourcing Strategy, staffing, outreach, recruitment and training	\$1.3 M
Corporate Support	\$0.2 M
Total for 2017-2018	\$3.2 M

Activity 1: Project Management Office (including contingency)

The establishment of a temporary CBSA GHIB project management office will enable the Agency to mitigate risks associated with front-end planning and project management as well as ensure adherence to the approved project scope, schedule and cost. In 2017-2018, the project management office will support the Request for Proposal (RFP) stage of the procurement process; plan the procurement of the Furniture Fixtures and Equipment (FFE) and detection technology to equip the Canadian POE; and ensure the development of a Resourcing Strategy that aligns to the GHIB's targeted opening date.

Activity 2: GHIB Resourcing Strategy

Funding requested in 2017-2018 will support the initiation of the CBSA's GHIB Resourcing Strategy, in order for the Agency to commence outreach, recruitment and training activities for the new staff required to operate the GHIB Canadian POE. In order to meet the anticipated GHIB staffing needs, the CBSA will notably need to recruit, train and develop new BSOs in time for the Bridge/POE opening, in addition to meeting existing operational requirements and pressures.

Activity 3: Corporate Support

Corporate Support encompasses such items as Information Management, Information Technology, Human Resources, and Finance activities, including policy development and reporting activities.

(OPI) Approved by: Scott Taymun, Director General, Border Infrastructure Renewal, Comptrollership Branch / February 7, 2017 / 343-291-5825

(Comptrollership) Reviewed by: Mike de Sa / Acting Director / Comptrollership / February 22, 2017 / 613-954-7036
(Comptrollership) Approved by: Christine Walker / VP / Comptrollership / February 23, 2017 / 613-948-8604

OTHER INCREASES: \$0.9 MILLION

KEY MESSAGES:

- Other net increases are mainly due to the change in the planned funding requirements for the following various projects/initiatives:
 - *Beyond the Border* initiatives
 - funding to implement the Government's response to the Syrian refugee crisis
 - funding to resettle 10,000 additional government-assisted Syrian refugees in 2016
 - Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP)

(Comptrollership) Reviewed by: Mike de Sa / Acting Director / Comptrollership /
February 22, 2017 / 613-954-7036
(Comptrollership) Approved by: Christine Walker / VP / Comptrollership /
February 23, 2017 / 613-948-8604

REDUCTION TO PROFESSIONAL SERVICES, ADVERTISING AND TRAVEL: (\$3.9 MILLION)

KEY MESSAGES:

- Budget 2016 announced annual reductions of \$221 million in professional services, travel and government advertising, starting in 2016–2017.
- The Canada Border Services Agency's (CBSA's) 2017-2018 annual reference level will be reduced by \$3.9 million this year, and on an ongoing basis as a result of this announcement.

Funding Profile

2016-2017	2017-2018	YOY Variance	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	Ongoing
(in \$ millions) excluding EBP, SSC and PSPC						
SEC: 0.0*	(3.9)	(3.9)	(3.9)	(3.9)	(3.9)	(3.9)

*In 2016-2017 a frozen allotment of \$3.7 M was established.

Explanation of Funding

Explanation of Funding for 2017-2018

In 2017-2018 the CBSA will have a reduction of \$3.9 million in voted authorities.

- **(\$3.9 million)** under Vote 1 - Operating and Maintenance

(Comptrollership) Reviewed by: Mike de Sa / Acting Director / Comptrollership /
February 22, 2017 / 613-954-7036
(Comptrollership) Approved by: Christine Walker / VP / Comptrollership /
February 23, 2017 / 613-948-8604

ADJUSTMENT TO EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN: (\$14.0 MILLION)

KEY MESSAGES:

- In finalizing the Main Estimates/Annual Reference Level Update (ARLU), Treasury Board Secretariat generates a technical adjustment to bring the final Employee Benefit Plan (EBP) amount in line with the established rate for that year. This year's rate is 15.7% compared to last year's rate of 17.2%.
- The adjustment to the EBP results in a decrease of **(\$14.0 million)** to CBSA's statutory appropriations.

Overview

The statutory item "Employee Benefit Plans" includes costs to the federal government for the employer to match contributions and payments to the Public Service Superannuation Plan, the Canada and the Quebec Pension Plans, Death Benefits and the Employment Insurance accounts.

Each year, in finalizing the ARLU/Main Estimates, TBS generates a technical adjustment to bring the final EBP amount in line with the established rate for the current exercise. For the 2017-2018 ARLU, the EBP rate was established at 15.7% as compared to the previous rate of 17.2%. In addition, the EBP for new initiatives, which was calculated at 20% of personnel costs, is also adjusted to the current rate.

Explanation of Funding

For 2016-2017, the EBP rate was set at 17.2%. For 2017-2018, the rate is at 15.7%; which resulted in an adjustment of (\$14.0 M) to the statutory EBP or 7.6% from the previous year. The decrease is mainly due to the annual adjustment in the employee benefit plan rate set by Treasury Board Secretariat offset by a net increase in Employee Benefit Plan costs for new funding adjustments that include a salary component.

(Comptrollership) Reviewed by: Mike de Sa / Acting Director / Comptrollership /
February 22, 2017 / 613-954-7036
(Comptrollership) Approved by: Christine Walker / VP / Comptrollership /
February 23, 2017 / 613-948-8604

CANADA BORDER SERVICES AGENCY

ISSUE: Tabling of the 2017-2018 Main Estimates in Parliament.

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- **The Government of Canada continues to make key investments that will keep our borders open to the free flow of legitimate trade and travel yet closed to terrorism and crime.**

- **The total net increase of \$88.7 million as compared to last year's Main Estimates is primarily related to enabling the Canada Border Services Agency to:**
 - **continue to invest in refurbishing and upgrading infrastructure at Ports of Entry across Canada;**
 - **strengthen the national immigration detention framework;**
 - **address irregular migration pressures as a result of the lifting of the visa requirements for citizens of Mexico; and**
 - **ensure the readiness to provide integrated border services at the Gordie Howe International Bridge once it is constructed.**

The total funding sought in Main Estimates for 2017-2018 is \$1,761.7 M. This represents an \$88.7 M increase (including EBP) or 5.3% over the previous year.

The funding is comprised of:

- \$1,388.5 M under Vote 1 – Operating Expenditures
- \$202.5 M under Vote 5 – Capital Expenditure; and
- \$170.7 M in Employee Benefit Plans.

The CBSA's increase in net spending of \$88.7 M or 5.3% is due to an increase in Operating expenditures of \$31.2 M, an increase in Capital expenditures of \$71.5 million and a decrease of \$14 M in Statutory expenditures (EBP).

Major items contributing to the net increase of \$88.7 M are due to increases totalling \$115.8 M, offset by decreases totalling \$27.1 M.

Increases totaling \$115.8 M are mainly due to:

- \$44.1 M in funding to maintain and upgrade federal infrastructure assets (Budget 2016- horizontal item);
- \$36.7 M in funding for Strengthening the National Immigration Detention Framework;
- \$29.1 M in funding for Delivering on Canada's Commitment to Remove the Visa Requirement for Citizens of Mexico;
- \$3.2 M in funding to provide integrated border services at the new Canadian Port Of Entry at the Gordie Howe International Bridge;
- \$1.8 M in funding for Integrity of Canada's Border Operations; and
- \$0.9 M due to a net increase of funding for various projects.

Decreases totaling \$27.1 M are mainly due to:

- \$14.0 M in annual adjustment in the employee benefit plan rate set by Treasury Board Secretariat;
- \$9.2 M reduction of funding received to complete the phase 2 of the CBSA Assessment and Revenue Management (CARM) project; and
- \$3.9 M for the Budget 2016 reduction in Professional Services, Advertising and Travel.

CONTACTS:

Prepared by:

Tel. no.:

Approved by:

Tel. no. :

AGENCE DES SERVICES FRONTALIERS DU CANADA

ISSUE: Dépôt du Budget supplémentaire des dépenses (C) 2016-2017

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- **Le gouvernement du Canada continue de faire des investissements clés qui garderont nos frontières ouvertes à la libre circulation du commerce et des voyageurs légitimes, mais fermées au terrorisme et au crime.**

- **L'augmentation totale nette de 88,7 millions de dollars comparativement au Budget principal des dépenses de l'an dernier va principalement permettre à l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada à:**
 - **continuer à remodeler et améliorer l'infrastructure aux portes d'entrées à travers le Canada;**
 - **renforcer le Cadre national de détention liée à l'immigration;**
 - **atténuer les pressions liées à la migration irrégulière en raison de la levée de l'obligation de visa pour les citoyens du Mexique; et**
 - **s'assurer d'être prêt à fournir des services frontaliers intégrés au pont International Gordie Howe une fois construit.**

Le financement total demandé dans le Budget principal des dépenses 2017-2018 est de 1 761,7 millions de dollars. Cela représente une augmentation de 88,7 millions de dollars ou de (5,3 %) par rapport à l'exercice précédent.

Le financement représente :

- 1 388,5 millions de dollars au crédit 1 - dépenses de fonctionnement
- 202,5 millions de dollars au crédit 5 - dépenses en capital;
- 170,7 millions de dollars pour le Régime d'avantages sociaux des employés.

L'augmentation des dépenses nettes de l'ASFC de 88,7 millions de dollars ou de 5,3 p 100 est attribuable à l'augmentation 31,2 millions de dollars des dépenses de fonctionnement à l'augmentation de 71,5 millions de dollars des dépenses en capital et à une diminution de 14 millions de dollars des dépenses législatives (RASE).

Les principaux éléments contribuant à l'augmentation nette de 88,7 millions de dollars sont dûs à des augmentations totalisant 115,8 millions de dollars et sont compensées par des réductions totalisant 27,1 millions de dollars.

Augmentations totalisant 115,8 millions de dollars sont principalement dues à:

- 44,1 millions de dollars pour l'entretien et la mise à niveau des biens d'infrastructure fédérale (budget de 2016 – article horizontal);
- 36,7 millions de dollars pour le renforcement du Cadre national de détention liée à l'immigration;
- 29,1 millions de dollars pour respecter l'engagement du gouvernement du Canada concernant le retrait de l'exigence de visa pour les Mexicains;
- 3,2 millions de dollars pour fournir des services frontaliers intégrés au nouveau point d'entrée au pont international Gordie Howe;
- 1,8 millions de dollars pour l'intégrité des opérations frontalières du Canada; et
- 0,9 millions de dollars est attribuable à l'augmentation nette du financement de divers projets.

Diminutions totalisant 27,1 millions de dollars sont principalement dues à:

- 14,0 millions de dollars pour le rajustement annuel du taux du régime d'avantages sociaux des employés établi par le Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor;
- 9,2 millions de dollars de réduction de financement reçu pour finaliser la phase 2 de la Gestion des cotisations et des recettes de l'ASFC (GCRA); et
- 3,9 millions de dollars pour la réduction des dépenses liées aux services professionnels, à la publicité et aux déplacements annoncée dans le budget fédéral de 2016.

CONTACTS:

Préparé par :

Tel. no.:

Approuvé par:

Tel. no. :

KEY MESSAGES:

- The CBSA is requesting an increase of **\$217.59 million** in Supplementary Estimates A (SEA), or 12.35% of total available authorities-to-date.
- This brings the total CBSA proposed authorities-to-date to **\$1,979.29 million** broken down as follows:

Available Authorities

- **\$1,761.70 million** – 2017-18 Main Estimates

Anticipated Authorities

- **\$217.59 million** – 2016-17 Supplementary Estimates A

The 2017-2018 SEA items contributing to the \$217.59 million increase in authorities include:

New Authorities included in SEA – \$217.59 million:

Vote 1

- **\$137.46 million** – Funding to help the CBSA maintain the integrity of Canada's border operations
- **\$25.32 million** - Funding for integrity of Canada's border operations
- **\$36.18 million** – Funding to support the targeted admission of 300,000 immigrants under the 2017 Immigration Levels Plan (horizontal item)

Vote 5

- **\$5.43 million** – Funding to support the targeting admission of 300,000 immigrants under the 2017 Immigration Levels Plan (horizontal item)

Statutory

- **\$13.20 million** – Employee Benefit Plan

Breakdown of Total Authorities-to-date by Vote

(in \$ millions)						
Vote	Vote Description	Available Authorities			Anticipated Authorities	Proposed Authorities to date
		2017-2018 Main Estimates	TB Central Votes and Adjustment to Statutory	Total Available Authorities to Date	2017-2018 SEA	
1	Operating Expenditures	1,388.56	0	1,388.56	198.96	1,587.52
5	Capital Expenditures	202.47	0	202.47	5.43	207.90
S	Statutory	170.67	0	170.67	13.20	183.87
	TOTAL	1,761.70	0	1,761.70	217.59	1,979.29

Canada Border Services Agency

Organization Summary

	Previous Estimates To Date	These Supplementary Estimates		Proposed Authorities To Date
		Transfers	Adjustments	
		(dollars)		
Budgetary				
Voted				
1a Operating expenditures	1,388,555,431	.....	198,962,446	1,587,517,877
5a Capital expenditures	202,466,241	.....	5,431,431	207,897,672
Total Voted	1,591,021,672	.....	204,393,877	1,795,415,549
Total Statutory	170,674,564	.....	13,200,805	183,875,369
Total Budgetary Expenditures	1,761,696,236	.....	217,594,682	1,979,290,918

Note: Additional details by organization are available on the Treasury Board Secretariat website – <http://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat.html>.

Explanation of Requirements (dollars)

Budgetary

Voted Appropriations

Funding to maintain the integrity of Canada's border operations (PENDING)	Vote 1a	162,780,947
Funding to support the targeted admission of 300,000 immigrants under the 2017 Immigration Levels Plan (PENDING) (horizontal item)	Vote 1a	36,181,499
	Vote 5a	5,431,431
Total		41,612,930
Total Voted Appropriations		204,393,877
Total Statutory Appropriations		13,200,805
Total Budgetary		217,594,682

Items for inclusion in the Proposed Schedule 2 to the Appropriation Bill
(for the financial year ending March 31, 2019)

Vote No.	Items	Amount (\$)	Total (\$)
	CANADA BORDER SERVICES AGENCY		
1a	– Operating expenditures – Authority, as referred to in paragraph 29.1(2)(a) of the <i>Financial Administration Act</i> , to expend in the fiscal year – in order to offset expenditures that it incurs in that fiscal year – revenues that it receives in that fiscal year from: (a) fees, related to border operations, for the provision of a service or the use of a facility or for a product, right or privilege; and (b) payments received under contracts entered into by the Agency.	198,962,446	
5a	– Capital expenditures	5,431,431	
			204,393,877
			204,393,877

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (A), 2017–18

Statutory Forecasts

	Authorities To Date	These Supplementary Estimates <i>(dollars)</i>	Proposed Authorities
Budgetary			
Canada Border Services Agency			
Contributions to employee benefit plans	170,674,564	13,200,805	183,875,369
Total Budgetary	170,674,564	13,200,805	183,875,369

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (A), 2017-18

Expenditures by Program or Purpose

Budgetary	Estimates to Date	These Supplementary Estimates				Total	Revised Estimates
		Operating	Capital	Transfer Payments	Revenues and other reductions		
(dollars)							
Canada Border Services Agency							
<i>International trade and travel is facilitated across Canada's border and Canada's population is protected from border-related risks.</i>							
Admissibility Determination	923,906,326	121,158,165	1,488,764	.....	.....	122,646,929	1,046,553,255
Risk Assessment Program	173,555,664	21,346,882	.....	.....	.....	21,346,882	194,902,546
Immigration Enforcement	192,766,475	14,941,647	80,000	.....	.....	15,021,647	207,788,122
Revenue and Trade Management	50,111,199	6,606,600	.....	.....	.....	6,606,600	56,717,799
Criminal Investigations	29,604,517	5,877,592	162,667	.....	.....	6,040,259	35,644,776
Secure and Trusted Partnerships	37,910,170	2,402,400	.....	.....	.....	2,402,400	40,312,570
Recourse	10,432,587	872,300	.....	.....	.....	872,300	11,304,887
<i>The following program supports all strategic outcomes within this organization.</i>							
Internal Services	343,409,298	38,957,665	3,700,000	.....	.....	42,657,665	386,066,963
Total	1,761,696,236	212,163,251	5,431,431	.....	.....	217,594,682	1,979,290,918
Total Budgetary	1,761,696,236	212,163,251	5,431,431	.....	.....	217,594,682	1,979,290,918

Budgetary Expenditures by Standard Object

a table shows the forecast of total expenditures by Standard Object, which includes the types of goods or services to be acquired, or the transfer payments to be made and the funds to be credited to the vote.

Definitions of standard objects available at: <http://www.froggy-games.co.uk/resources/learn/graphics/17187-eng.html>

dietary Expenditures by Standard Object

	Personnel	Transportation and communications	Information	Professional and special services	Rentals	Purchased repair and maintenance	Utilities, materials and supplies	Acquisition of land, buildings and works	Acquisition of machinery and equipment	Transfer payments	Public debt charges	Other subsidies and payments	Less: Revenues and other reductions	Total
	<i>J</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>		
Exads Banker Services Agency	79,204,825	16,310,832	1,786,637	85,512,434	2,615,076	11,610,235	5,270,598	3,700,000	3,620,343	.....	.....	7,043,862	.....	217,594
	79,204,825	16,310,832	1,786,637	85,512,464	2,615,076	11,630,235	5,270,598	3,700,000	3,620,143	.....	.....	7,043,862	.....	217,594

**Funding to support the targeted admission of 300,000 immigrants
under the 2017 Immigration Levels Plan:
\$41.61 million**

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- 2017 Immigration Levels Plan and Improvements to Express Entry is an Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) led initiative, in conjunction with the Canada Borders Services Agency (CBSA) and the Immigration Refugee Board (IRB), which seeks **\$185.32 million** in 2017-2018 (excluding Employee Benefit Plans (EBP), Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC) accommodation costs and Shared Services Costs (SSC) costs) to ramp up operations to meet 2017 immigration levels.
- Of this amount, the CBSA is receiving, **\$41.61 million** in 2017-2018 (excluding EBP, PSPC accommodation costs and SSC costs) to support the increase in Canada's immigration levels for the calendar year 2017.

Overview

- Funding sought in this submission will support an increase in immigrant admissions in 2017.
- The CBSA is seeking \$41.61 million in 2017-18 to increase capacity to meet the workload associated with the 2017 immigration levels. Activities include immigration security screening, border processing, inland enforcement and intelligence and force generation.

Funding Profile (reduced for an estimated \$19.8M of frozen funding)

2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	5 Year Total	and ongoing
(in \$ millions) excluding EBP, SSC and PSPC						
41.61	41.64	34.10	22.75	23.23	163.33	21.10

* Numbers may differ due to rounding

** Funding is frozen from year 4 onward at a rate of 50% pending confirmation of policy coverage

Explanation of Funding for 2017-2018

In 2017-2018 the CBSA requested **\$41.61 million** (excluding EBP, PSPC accommodation and SSC costs) of funding through the Supplementary Estimates A.

Supplementary Estimates A - \$41.61 million

Breakdown of Funding for 2017-2018:

Activity	Funding 2017-2018
Activity 1 - Pre-Arrival – Immigration Security Screening	\$4.72
Activity 2 - Arrival in Canada – Border Processing	\$4.98
Activity 3 - Post Arrival in Canada –Enforcement and Intelligence	\$4.35
Activity 4 - Force Generation	\$20.00
Activity 5 - Corporate Support	\$7.56
Total for 2017-2018	\$41.61 M

Activity 1 - Pre-Arrival – Immigration Security Screening: \$4.72M

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) processes permanent resident applicants outside of Canada. The CBSA, working in collaboration with IRCC, performs security screening of permanent resident referrals from IRCC. Based upon the results of the security screening, the CBSA provides recommendations back to IRCC. The funding the CBSA received in Supplementary Estimates A (SEA) will be used for this security screening function which directly supports national security priorities and facilitates the flow of people into Canada.

Activity 2 - Activity 2 - Arrival in Canada – Border Processing: \$4.98M

The CBSA's Border Services Officers (BSOs) process new permanent residents when they arrive in Canada by performing functions such as: verifying the person's identity, establishing that the applicant complies with all requirements of the applicable acts and regulations and is admissible. The funding the CBSA received in SEA will be used for the workload increase in permanent resident arrivals. Activity 2 supports national security priorities and facilitates the flow of people and goods across the border.

Activity 3 - Post Arrival in Canada – Enforcement and Intelligence: \$4.35M

The CBSA Enforcement and Intelligence program is responsible for maintaining the inland enforcement program and the criminal investigations program that are required when permanent residents (PRs) are inadmissible or when an offence is committed under the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA). The Inland Enforcement program conducts investigations, represents the Minister at admissibility and detention review hearings, detains PRs that pose a danger or flight risk and removes PRs that have been issued removal orders. The Criminal Investigations program investigates PRs, and persons that victimize PRs, for IRPA offences (ex. document fraud, counselling misrepresentation and misrepresentation); this includes digital forensics investigations where electronic devices being examined are key to supporting an investigation. Increased funding will enable the CBSA to maintain the enforcement program for PRs as immigration levels increase. This activity supports national security and a public safety.

Activity 4 - Force Generation: \$20.00M

Force Generation is the procedure by which the Agency resources the personnel and related equipment needed to carry out its mandate. It is the structured progression of increased readiness over time, resulting in the availability of a fully trained, skilled, and cohesive border services workforce. It responds to the business requirements of the Agency and delivers a baseline 288 recruits annually to address front line attrition rates.

Force Generation includes outreach and recruitment (personnel and equipment)

Activity 5 - Corporate Support: \$7.56M

Supporting activities and corporate support funding from SEA ensures the CBSA has the office space and other resources required to support the FTEs' incremental efforts in: audits, evaluations, contracting and procurement, corporate security, access to information, privacy and gender based analysis. Support activities and corporate support assists the CBSA to carry out national security priorities and facilitate the flow of people and goods across the border.

(OPI) Reviewed by: Sébastien Aubertin-Giguère, Director General, Travelers Programs Directorate, Programs Branch | Date: May 2, 2017

Reviewed by: Mike de Sa, Director, Resource Management Directorate, Comptrollership Branch | Date: May 2, 2017
Approved by: Christine Walker, Vice-President, Comptrollership Branch | Date: May 2, 2017

Canada Border Services Agency

ISSUE: Tabling of the Supplementary Estimates A, 2017-2018 in Parliament.

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- **The Government of Canada continues to make key investments that will keep our borders open to the free flow of legitimate trade and travel yet closed to terrorism and crime.**

- **The current investments enhance the Canada Border Services Agency's capacity to:**
 - maintain the integrity of Canada's border operations;
 - support the targeted admission of 300,000 immigrants specified in the 2017 Immigration Levels Plan.

The 2017-2018 Supplementary Estimates "A" (SEA) net total amount for the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) is **\$217.59 million** or 12.35% of authorities to date.

The 2017-2018 SEA items contributing to the \$217.59 million increase in authorities include:

I. Voted Appropriations (New Spending Authorities)

Vote 1

- **\$137.46 million** – Funding to help the CBSA maintain the integrity of Canada's border operations
- **\$25.32 million** – Funding for integrity of Canada's border operations
- **\$36.18 million** – Funding to support the targeted admission of 300,000 immigrants under the 2017 Immigration Levels Plan (horizontal item)

Vote 5

- **\$5.43 million** – Funding to support the targeting admission of 300,000 immigrants under the 2017 Immigration Levels Plan (horizontal item)

II. Statutory Appropriations

- **\$13.20 million** related to the Employee Benefit Plan.

III. Transfers (From/To Other Government Departments)

- Not applicable

IV. Frozen Amounts

- Not applicable

CONTACTS:

Prepared by:

Tel. no.:

Approved by (ADM level only):

Tel. no. :

AGENCE DES SERVICES FRONTALIERS DU CANADA

ISSUE: Dépot du Budget supplémentaire des dépenses (A) 2017-2018

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- **Le gouvernement du Canada continue de faire des investissements clés qui garderont nos frontières ouvertes à la libre circulation du commerce et des voyageurs légitimes, mais fermées au terrorisme et au crime.**
- **Les investissements actuels contribuent à améliorer la capacité de l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada à:**
 - maintenir l'intégrité des opérations frontalières du Canada;
 - appuyer l'admission ciblée de 300 000 immigrants énoncée dans le Plan des niveaux d'immigration pour 2017.

Le montant total net du Budget supplémentaire des dépenses (A) 2017-2018 pour l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada est de **217,59 millions de dollars** ou 12,35% d'autorisations à ce jour.

Les articles du Budget supplémentaire des dépenses (A), 2017-2018 qui contribuent à l'augmentation de 217,59 millions de dollars des autorisations comprennent :

I. Crédits votés (nouveau financement) :

Crédit 1

- **137,46 million de dollars** – pour aider l'ASFC à maintenir l'intégrité des opérations frontalières du Canada
- **25,32 million de dollars** – pour l'intégrité des opérations frontalières du Canada
- **36,18 million de dollars** – pour appuyer l'admission ciblée de 300 000 immigrants énoncée dans le Plan des niveaux d'immigration pour 2017

Crédit 5

- **5,43 million de dollars** – pour appuyer l'admission ciblée de 300 000 immigrants énoncée dans le Plan des niveaux d'immigration pour 2017

II. Crédit législatif :

- **13,20 millions de dollars** pour le Régime d'avantages sociaux des employés.

III. Transferts nets :

- Non applicable

IV. Affectations bloquées dans les autorisations votées

- Non applicable

CONTACTS:

Préparé par:

Tel. no.:

Approuvé par (SMA seulement):

Tel. no. :

KEY MESSAGES:

- The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) is requesting an increase of **\$151.19 million** in Supplementary Estimates C (SEC), or 8.4% of total available authorities-to-date.
- This brings the total CBSA proposed authorities-to-date to **\$1,950.22 million** broken down as follows:

Available Authorities

- **\$1,673.04 million** – 2016-17 Main Estimates
- **\$65.11 million** – 2015-16 Carry Forward
- **\$12.04 million** – 2016-17 Paylist expenditures
- **\$25.60 million** – 2016-17 Supplementary Estimates A
- **\$23.24 million** – 2016-17 Supplementary Estimates B

Anticipated Authorities

- **\$151.19 million** – 2016-17 Supplementary Estimates C

The 2016-2017 SEC items contributing to the \$151.19 M increase in authorities include:

I. Voted Appropriations (New Spending Authorities)**Approved by TB**

- **\$85.49 M** of funding to help the CBSA maintain the integrity of Canada's border operations.
- **\$32.44 M** of funding for Integrity of Canada's Border Operations.
- **\$6.30 M** of funding to address irregular migration pressures as a result of the lifting of the visa requirement for citizens of Mexico.
- **\$5.73 M** of funding to support the targeted admission of 300,000 immigrants specified in the 2017 Immigration Levels Plan.
- **\$2.71 M** of funding for the Canadian port of entry at the Gordie Howe International Bridge.

II. Statutory Appropriations

- **\$19.09 M** related to the Employee Benefit Plan.

III. Transfers (From/To Other Government Departments)

- **\$1.31 M** from Citizenship and Immigration to CBSA to share the cost for the Interactive Advance Passenger Information Call Centre (pending approval between CIC and CBSA).
- **(\$0.03 M)** from the CBSA to Shared Services Canada for the cost of providing core information technology services within Canada and missions abroad.
- **(\$0.64 M)** from the CBSA to Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development to support Agency staff located at missions abroad.
- **(\$1.21 M)** from the CBSA to the Federal Bridge Corporation Limited for the Lansdowne Customs Facility Rehabilitation Project.

IV. Frozen Amounts

- **(\$3.72 M)** related to Professional Services, Advertising and Travel per Budget 2016.

Breakdown of Total Authorities-to-date by Vote

2016-17 Supplementary Estimates "C" by Vote									
Vote #	Vote Name	2016-17 Mains	2016-17 SEA	2016-17 SEB	Estimates to Date	2016-17 Supps "C"	Proposed Voted Appropriations	In-year Adjustments ^a	Proposed Authorities to Date
		A	B	C	D = A+B+C	E	F = D+E	G	H = D+E+G
1	Operating Expenditures	1357.33	5.31	3.54	1366.18	133.07	1499.25	51.39	1550.65
5	Capital Expenditures	131.00	19.61	19.35	169.97	-0.97	169.00	25.76	194.76
	Total Voted:	1488.33	24.93	22.90	1536.15	132.10	1668.25	77.15	1745.40
[S]	Contributions to employee benefit plans	184.71	0.67	0.35	185.73	19.09	204.82		204.82
	Total Budgetary Expenditures:	1673.04	25.60	23.25	1721.88	151.19	1873.07	77.15	1950.22

Canada Border Services Agency

Organization Summary

	Authorities To Date	These Supplementary Estimates		Proposed Authorities To Date
		Transfers	Adjustments	
		<i>(dollars)</i>		
Budgetary				
Voted				
1c Operating expenditures	1,417,575,187	645,626	132,425,086	1,550,645,899
5c Capital expenditures	195,726,458	(1,210,300)	241,260	194,757,418
Total Voted	1,613,301,645	(564,674)	132,666,346	1,745,403,317
<i>Total Statutory</i>	<i>185,731,596</i>	<i>.....</i>	<i>19,086,897</i>	<i>204,818,493</i>
Total Budgetary Expenditures	1,799,033,241	(564,674)	151,753,243	1,950,221,810

Note: Additional details by organization are available on the Treasury Board Secretariat website – <http://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat.html>.

Explanation of Requirements (dollars)

Budgetary

Voted Appropriations

Funding to help the CBSA maintain the integrity of Canada's border operations	Vote 1c	85,489,333
Funding for integrity of Canada's border operations	Vote 1c	32,404,299
	Vote 5c	36,375
Total		32,440,674
Funding to address irregular migration pressures as a result of the lifting of the visa requirement for citizens of Mexico (<i>horizontal item</i>)	Vote 1c	6,148,645
	Vote 5c	148,435
Total		6,297,080
Funding to support the targeted admission of 300,000 immigrants specified in the 2017 Immigration Levels Plan (<i>horizontal item</i>)	Vote 1c	5,731,126
Funding for the Canadian port of entry at the Gordie Howe International Bridge	Vote 1c	2,651,683
	Vote 5c	56,450
Total		2,708,133
Total Voted Appropriations		132,666,346
Total Statutory Appropriations		19,086,897

Transfers

Transfers from Other Organizations

From the Department of Citizenship and Immigration to Canada Border Services Agency to share the cost for the interactive advance passenger information call centre	Vote 1c	1,309,553
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Transfers to Other Organizations

From the Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food, Canada Border Services Agency, Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Correctional Service of Canada, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Department of National Defence, Department of Public Works and Government Services, Statistics Canada and the Department of Transport to Shared Services Canada for the cost of providing core information technology services	Vote 1c	(26,763)
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Explanation of Requirements (dollars)

From the Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food, Canada Border Services Agency, Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Department of Citizen and Immigration, Department of National Defence and the Department of Public Works and Government Services to the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development to provide support to departmental staff located at missions abroad	Vote 1c	(637,164)
From Canada Border Services Agency to The Federal Bridge Corporation Limited for the Lansdowne Customs Facility Rehabilitation Project	Vote 5c	(1,210,300)
Total Transfers		(564,674)
Total Budgetary		151,188,569

Items for inclusion in the Proposed Schedule 2 to the Appropriation Bill
(for the financial year ending March 31, 2018)

Vote No.	Items	Amount (\$)	Total (\$)
	CANADA BORDER SERVICES AGENCY		
1c	– Operating expenditures – Authority, as referred to in paragraph 29.1(2)(a) of the <i>Financial Administration Act</i> , to expend in the fiscal year – in order to offset expenditures that it incurs in that fiscal year – revenues that it receives in that fiscal year from: (a) fees, related to border operations, for the provision of a service or the use of a facility or for a product, right or privilege; and (b) payments received under contracts entered into by the Agency.	132,425,086	
5c	– Capital expenditures	241,260	
			132,666,346
			132,666,346

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (C), 2016–17

Frozen Allotments in Voted Authorities

Parliamentary authority typically expires at the end of the fiscal year. For example, authorities approved through all appropriation acts for the fiscal year 2016–17 will expire on March 31, 2017 for most organizations.

During the fiscal year, the government can take decisions to adjust priorities or the implementation of individual initiatives. These decisions are effected by using frozen allotments to constrain appropriated authorities where necessary. At the end of the fiscal year, these frozen allotments are included in the lapse shown in Public Accounts.

For the fiscal year 2016–17, the total amount frozen in voted authorities is \$XXX as of January 10, 2017. Most of these frozen allotments are due to the planned reprofiling of funds (\$XXX) to future years, and uncommitted authorities in the Treasury Board managed central votes (\$XXX).

This annex includes a summary by category of all frozen allotments in voted authorities, and lists by category and department of the items included in the summary figures.

Categories of Frozen Allotments

Reprofiled

Reprofiling provides for unused authorities from one fiscal year to be made available in subsequent fiscal years, to reflect changes in the expected timing of program implementation. Unused funds in the current fiscal year are put into a frozen allotment. New Parliamentary authority is required for each future year of planned spending.

Transferred or reallocated

Through a fiscal year, organizations may transfer or reallocate funds between votes within their organization and to other organizations. Such adjustments may be effected through frozen allotments. Unless otherwise indicated below, the amounts presented in these Estimates include the contributions from participating organizations to the Back Office Transformation initiative, which is led by the Treasury Board Secretariat.

Reduction

An organization's authorities are reduced when the funds are no longer available for the original purpose. This could happen because an initiative or program is canceled, or savings are identified to be returned to the fiscal framework. In most cases, the figures presented in these Estimates are related to the Government's commitment in budget 2016 to reduce spending on professional services, travel and advertising.

Other

Other forecasted lapses are largely related to uncommitted authorities in the Treasury Board central votes.

	Reprofiled	Transferred or Reallocated	Reduction <i>(dollars)</i>	Other	Total
Canada Border Services Agency					
1 – Operating expenditures	3,724,000	.....	3,724,000
	3,724,000	.....	3,724,000

Agence des services frontaliers du Canada

Sommaire de l'organisation

	Autorisations à ce jour	Présent budget supplémentaire des dépenses		Autorisations proposées à ce jour
		Transferts	Rajustements	
		<i>(dollars)</i>		
Dépenses budgétaires				
Crédits				
1c Dépenses de fonctionnement	1 417 575 187	645 626	132 425 086	1 550 645 899
5c Dépenses en capital	195 726 458	(1 210 300)	241 260	194 757 418
Total des crédits	1 613 301 645	(564 674)	132 666 346	1 745 403 317
<i>Total des postes législatifs</i>	<i>185 731 596</i>	<i>.....</i>	<i>19 086 897</i>	<i>204 818 493</i>
Total des dépenses budgétaires	1 799 033 241	(564 674)	151 753 243	1 950 221 810

Note : Des renseignements supplémentaires par organisation sont disponibles sur le site Web du Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor - <http://www.canada.ca/fr/secretariat-conseil-tresor.html>.

Explication du besoin (dollars)

Dépenses budgétaires

Crédits à adopter

Fonds pour aider l'ASFC à maintenir l'intégrité des opérations frontalières	Crédit 1c	85 489 333
Fonds pour l'intégrité des opérations frontalières du Canada	Crédit 1c	32 404 299
	Crédit 5c	36 375
Total		32 440 674
Fonds pour atténuer les pressions liées à la migration irrégulière en raison de la levée de l'obligation de visa pour les citoyens du Mexique (<i>poste horizontal</i>)	Crédit 1c	6 148 645
	Crédit 5c	148 435
Total		6 297 080
Fonds pour appuyer l'admission ciblée de 300 000 immigrants énoncée dans le Plan des niveaux d'immigration pour 2017 (<i>poste horizontal</i>)	Crédit 1c	5 731 126
Fonds pour le point d'entrée canadien au pont international Gordie-Howe	Crédit 1c	2 651 683
	Crédit 5c	56 450
Total		2 708 133
Total des crédits à adopter		132 666 346
Total des crédits législatifs		19 086 897

Transferts

Transferts provenant d'autres organisations

Transfert du ministère de la Citoyenneté et de l'Immigration à l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada afin de partager les coûts du centre d'appel relatif à l'information interactive préalable sur les voyageurs	Crédit 1c	1 309 553
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Transferts à d'autres organisations

Transfert du ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Agroalimentaire, de l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada, de l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments, du Service correctionnel du Canada, du ministère des Pêches et des Océans, du ministère des Affaires étrangères, du Commerce et du Développement, du ministère de la Défense nationale, du ministère des Travaux publics et des Services gouvernementaux, de Statistique Canada et du ministère des Transports à Services partagés Canada pour les coûts liés à la prestation de services essentiels de technologie de l'information	Crédit 1c	(26 763)
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Explication du besoin (dollars)

Transfert du ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Agroalimentaire, de l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada, de l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments, du ministère de la Citoyenneté et de l'Immigration, du ministère de la Défense nationale et du ministère des Travaux publics et des Services gouvernementaux au ministère des Affaires étrangères, du Commerce et du Développement pour fournir un soutien au personnel du ministère travaillant dans les missions à l'étranger	Crédit 1c	(637 164)
Transfert de l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada à La Société des ponts fédéraux Limitée pour le projet de réfection de l'installation douanière de Lansdowne	Crédit 5c	(1 210 300)
Total des transferts		(564 674)
Total des dépenses budgétaires		151 188 569

Postes devant être inclus dans l'annexe 2 proposée au projet de loi de crédits
(pour l'exercice se terminant le 31 mars 2018)

N° du crédit	Postes	Montant (\$)	Total (\$)
	AGENCE DES SERVICES FRONTALIERS DU CANADA		
1c	– Dépenses de fonctionnement – Autorisation, au titre du paragraphe 29.1(2) de la <i>Loi sur la gestion des finances publiques</i> , d'affecter, au cours de l'exercice, les recettes perçues au cours de celui-ci et provenant des éléments ci-après, à la compensation des dépenses engagées au cours de l'exercice :	132 425 086	
	a) les droits — liés aux activités à la frontière — perçus pour la prestation d'un service, l'utilisation d'une installation, l'achat d'un produit ou l'exercice d'un droit ou d'un privilège;		
	b) les paiements reçus au titre de contrats conclus par l'Agence.		
5c	– Dépenses en capital	241 260	
			132 666 346
			132 666 346

BUDGET SUPPLÉMENTAIRE DES DÉPENSES (C) 2016-2017

Affectations bloquées dans les autorisations votées

Une autorisation parlementaire prend fin habituellement au terme de l'exercice financier. Par exemple, les autorisations approuvées au moyen des lois de crédits de 2016-2017 prendront fin, pour la plupart des organisations, le 31 mars 2017.

Au cours de l'exercice financier, le gouvernement peut réorienter ses priorités ou mettre en œuvre diverses initiatives. On donne suite à ces décisions en bloquant des affectations, s'il y a lieu, pour freiner l'utilisation des crédits autorisés. À la fin de l'exercice, ces affectations bloquées sont incluses dans les montants périmés figurant aux Comptes publics.

Pour l'exercice 2016-2017, le montant bloqué des autorisations votées s'élevait à XXX \$ en date du 10 janvier 2017. La plupart de ces affectations bloquées sont attribuables au report de fonds prévu (XXX \$) à des exercices ultérieurs ainsi qu'à des autorisations non engagées provenant des crédits centraux du Conseil du Trésor (XXX \$).

La présente annexe fournit un sommaire par catégorie de toutes les affectations bloquées dans les autorisations votées, ainsi qu'une liste par catégorie et ministère des postes inclus dans les montants présentés.

Catégories d'affectations bloquées

Report

Le report de fonds permet de reporter des crédits inutilisés d'un exercice à des exercices ultérieurs de manière à correspondre aux modifications apportées à l'échéancier de mise en œuvre d'un programme. Les fonds inutilisés de l'exercice en cours sont déposés dans une affectation bloquée. Une nouvelle autorisation parlementaire est requise pour les dépenses prévues au cours de chaque exercice ultérieur.

Transfert ou réaffectation

Au cours d'un exercice, une organisation peut transférer ou des fonds d'un crédit à l'autre à l'interne ou vers une autre organisation. De tels rajustements peuvent être effectués au moyen d'une affectation bloquée. À moins d'indication contraire ci-dessous, les montants inscrits dans le présent budget des dépenses comprennent les contributions des organisations participant à l'initiative de transformation des services administratifs, qui est dirigée par le Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor.

Réduction

Les autorisations d'une organisation peuvent être réduites lorsque les fonds pour les fins initialement autorisées ne sont plus disponibles. Cela peut survenir lorsqu'une initiative ou un programme est annulé, ou lorsque les économies constatées doivent être retournées au cadre financier. Dans la plupart des cas, les montants inscrits dans le présent budget des dépenses sont liés aux engagements que le gouvernement a pris dans le budget fédéral de 2016 en vue de réduire les dépenses au chapitre des services professionnels, des déplacements et des publicités gouvernementales.

Autres

D'autres montants périmés prévus sont rattachés en grande partie à des fonds autorisés non engagés provenant des crédits centraux du Conseil du Trésor.

	Report	Transfert/ réaffectation	Réduction (dollars)	Autre	Total
Agence des services frontaliers du Canada					
1 – Dépenses de fonctionnement	3 724 000	.....	3 724 000
	3 724 000	.....	3 724 000

Integrity of Canada's Border Operations: \$117.9 million

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) is receiving funding of **\$117.9 million** (excluding Employee Benefit Plans (EBP), Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC) accommodation charges and Shared Services Canada (SSC) charges) in 2016-17 to serve two purposes:
- The first is to augment the CBSA capacity for export control activities to deal with counter-proliferation concerns. The Agency will receive **\$0.9 million** in 2016-17 and **\$13.8 million** over 5 years to enhance its outbound targeting, case management, trends analyses, and interdictions and enforcement at major ports of exit across the country.
- The second is to maintain core capacity for border operations and continue to meet current service standards. The Agency operates in a rapidly changing border environment with increasingly complex security and immigration demands, higher infrastructure costs and rising trade volumes. To address this, the CBSA will receive this fiscal year **\$117.0 million**, including **\$31.6 million** set aside in Budget 2016. This funding will:
 - enable the CBSA to sustain border integrity; augment the Agency's collective bargaining reserve; and cover an operational deficit related to salary, Information Technology (IT) and real property expenditures.
 - allow the CBSA time to complete its Resource Alignment Review by fall. The review of requirements undertaken by the Agency will examine the CBSA's service delivery and risk management frameworks, while forming the foundation for a border management strategy over the planning horizon.

Overview

- The Canada Border Services Agency is seeking interim resources this fiscal year to help maintain operations as the Agency undertakes a Resource Alignment review of its service and risk drivers and their impact on workload and related service and security expectations. This assessment will advance a strategy for managing border services over the planning horizon.
- The Resource Alignment Review will be completed by Fall 2017. This funding will augment the Agency's collective bargaining reserve from 1.25% to 1.5%; and cover an operational deficit related to salary, Information Technology (IT) and real property expenditures.
- The funding requested for counter-proliferation and export control will enable the CBSA to enhance intelligence development, targeting, coordination and

2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	5 Year Total	2021-2022 and ongoing
(in \$ millions) excluding EBP, SSC and PSPC						
Supps C: 117.9	1.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	128.7	3.0

* Numbers may differ due to rounding

Explanation of Funding for 2016-2017

In 2016-2017 the CBSA requested **\$117.9 million** (excluding EBP, PSPC accommodation and SSC costs) of funding through the Supplementary Estimates C.

Supplementary Estimates C - \$117.9 million

- **\$88.1 million** under Vote 1 - Salary
- **\$29.8 million** under Vote 1 - Operating and Maintenance
- **\$0.04 million** under Vote 5 - Capital

* Numbers may differ due to rounding

Breakdown of Funding for 2016-2017:

Activity	Funding 2016-2017
Activity 1 – Salary Deficit	69.7
Activity 2 – Collective Bargaining Liability	17.5
Activity 3 – Operating Deficit – IT Infrastructure and Real Property	29.8
Activity 4 – Counter Proliferation and Export Control	0.9
Total for 2016-2017	\$117.9M

Activity 1: Salary Deficit

This represents the shortfall in salary authorities relative to the indeterminate full time equivalents (FTEs) on strength. The shortfall is caused by a combination of the following:

- 1) The Agency's decision to hire indeterminate staff to work on its temporary projects, specifically its IT-enabled Beyond the Border projects. The assumption behind this staffing strategy was that the Agency could risk-manage these positions by re-purposing them to other new IT projects in the future. However, the Agency's portfolio of projects in development is limited, which has led to an unfunded salary liability.
- 2) As the Agency spends close to 80% of its allocation on salaries and operating and maintenance costs related to FTEs, government cost containment measures, like the operating budget freeze, had a disproportionately large impact on the Agency. Further, over the last five to seven years, the Agency was asked to absorb significant costs to support key government initiatives.
- 3) Efficiency measures brought forward to contain costs have not fully materialized (e.g. Postal Modernization was expected to result in a reduction of 80 FTEs but is actually requiring higher FTE utilization.)

Activity 2: Collective Bargaining Liability:

The Agency provisioned \$53 million for the payment of collective bargaining settlements for the liabilities of the last 2 years of agreements. The additional \$13.5 million

Activity 3: Operating Deficit – IT Infrastructure and Real Property

Over-programming was instituted in 2012-13, in consultation with TBS, as a measure to address the significant carry forwards that resulted, in large part, from massive infusions of project funding combined with the delays in implementing those same projects. All Agency branch operating budgets were reduced in fiscal year 2016-2017 to remove structural over programming.

Even as the Branch budgets were reduced so as to fully align with authorities, the Agency has legal obligations related to IT infrastructure and real property contracts. For example, the Agency has negotiated contracts for infrastructure maintenance through Brookfield and it has mandated service contracts with Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) and Shared Services Canada (SSC) which could not be reduced in the short term without negatively impacting the operational effectiveness of critical systems.

- PSPC and Brookfield fees have increased
- Enterprise Services Directorate (ESD) SSC transformational readiness
- ESD Mainframe / Servers - Capacity boost
- ISTB-funded Control Funds – ESD and Science and Engineering (S&E) such as Detection Technology and Radio support which was not funded and could not be avoided.

Activity 4: Counter Proliferation and Export

The CBSA has been provided funding to enhance its capacity to identify, control and prevent threats posed by exports. The incremental resources are required for intelligence development, targeting, co-ordination and guidance, case management, trends analyses at headquarters, and interdictions and enforcement at major ports of exit across the country.

The CBSA currently has _____ deployed nationally for export control operations. Targeting and interdiction efforts and analysis focus primarily on exports of the highest risks, such as goods that have an apparent chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and/or military use; goods destined for known high risk countries; and exporters with poor compliance records.

(OPI) Reviewed by: Chris Beall, Director, Resource Management Directorate,
Comptrollership Branch | Date: February 16, 2017

Approved by: Christine Walker, Vice-President, Comptrollership Branch |
Date: February 23, 2017

**Funding to address irregular migration pressures as a result of the
lifting of the visa requirement for citizens of Mexico:
\$6.3 million**

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA), in conjunction with Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC), the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (IRB), and the Courts Administration Service (CAS), is seeking **\$180.0 million** over five years and **\$40.1 million** ongoing to address the irregular migration pressures resulting from the proposed exemption of Mexican citizens from the Temporary Resident Visa (TRV) requirement.
- Of this amount, the CBSA is receiving, **\$94.1 million** over five years and **\$19.2 million** ongoing (excluding Employee Benefit Plans (EBP)), Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC) accommodation charges and Shared Services Canada (SSC) charges), to facilitate the in-Canada asylum system, and increase resources abroad and in Canada, to address the impacts of the Mexico visa lift.
- Total CBSA has received to date: **\$6.3 million**
 - 2016-2017 Supplementary Estimates C: **\$6.3 million**

Overview

- The CBSA's funding over five years will be used to facilitate the in-Canada asylum system, and increase resources abroad and in Canada, to address the impacts of the Mexico visa lift.
- Funding will enable the CBSA to manage the impact of the Mexico visa lift on its international Liaison Officer network, Port of Entry processing, Asylum Determination and Inland Enforcement, Front End Screening and Force Generation.

Funding Profile

2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	5 Year Total	2021-2022 and ongoing
(in \$ millions) excluding EBP, SSC and PSPC						
Supps C: 6.3	29.1	20.5	19.1	19.1	94.1	19.2

* Numbers may differ due to rounding

Explanation of Funding for 2016-2017

In 2016-2017, the CBSA requested **\$6.3 million** (excluding EBP, PSPC accommodation and SSC costs) to deliver on Canada's commitment to remove the visa

- **\$3.8 million** under Vote 1 - Operating and Maintenance
- **\$0.1 million** under Vote 5 - Capital

* Numbers may differ due to rounding

Breakdown of Funding for 2016-2017:

Activity	Funding 2016-2017
Activity 1 Front End Screening	0.1
Activity 2 Asylum determination*	0.0*
Activity 3 International Liaison Officer network	2.3
Activity 4 PoE Processing	0.7
Activity 5 Inland Enforcement	0.8
Activity 6 Force Generation	2.0
Activity 7 Management and Oversight	0.1
Activity 8 Legal Costs	0.04
Corporate Support	0.3
Contingency	
Total for 2016-2017	\$6.3M

Activity 1 – Front End Processing:

The CBSA and partners are projecting an increase in traveller and asylum claim volumes with the lifting of the visa on Mexico. This will put additional pressure on the security screening process, requiring additional FB-02 and FB-04 resources based on the volume of claims projected. Security screening ensures only those admissible to Canada are granted travel permits and/or only those who are admissible be eligible to be granted asylum status, ensuring the safety and security of Canadian citizens.

Activity 2 – Asylum determination:

Asylum determination activities include the steps through the asylum determination continuum, where the CBSA is involved. These steps include hearings (including Triage, CBSA Ministerial Reviews, CBSA Ministerial Interventions and detention review hearings), detentions, investigations, and the removal of failed claimants. The asylum determination activities ensure that only legitimate asylum claimants are granted asylum status in Canada, protecting not only the integrity of the immigration process, but also the security of Canadians against illegitimate, potentially inadmissible and high-risk foreign nationals. Funding received through Supplementary Estimates C will be used to hire additional officers to perform the previously noted activities.

***Funding for this activity will begin in 2017-2018.**

Activity 3 – International Liaison Officer network:

Activity 4 – PoE Processing:

ensure that all travellers in possession of these documents are legitimate document holders. Additionally, historically Mexican asylum claims were principally made at two airports (Montreal and Toronto). Therefore it is anticipated that a disproportionate amount of claims will be received at these two sites for which funding will be required to process increased volume of claims.

Activity 5 - Inland Enforcement:

Inland enforcement activities capture enforcement actions against Mexican citizens that did not file refugee claims, and may become inadmissible. These steps include hearings (admissibility determinations and detention review hearings at the IRB), detentions, investigations, and removals. These activities also include travel and identity document analysis and intelligence analysis. Inland enforcement activities protect the security of Canadians against non-genuine, potentially inadmissible, and high-risk foreign nationals. Funding received through Supplementary Estimates C will be used to hire additional officers to perform the previously noted activities.

Activity 6 - Force Generation:

The Force Generation of new BSOs coming through Rigaud is a thorough process (approximately 24 months until a new BSO is fully trained). This activity covers all expenses related to the previously noted steps in developing new BSOs, who will be ready for active deployment by year three. This timeline takes into account Rigaud's capacity for output. The overall BS Force Generation is the procedure by which the Agency resources the personnel and related equipment needed to carry out its mandate. It is the structured progression of increased readiness over time, resulting in the availability of a full-trained, skilled and cohesive border services workforce. It responds to business requirements of the Agency and delivers a baseline 288 recruits annually to address front-line attrition rates.

Force Generation includes outreach and recruitment (screening and assessment), residence-based training at the CBSA College (class, scenario and physical training) and placement at a Port of Entry (relocation and salary). Uniform entitlements, defensive equipment (firearm, baton, pepper spray, and ammunition), certifications and advanced mandatory training are also included.

Activity 7 - Management and Oversight:

Management and Oversight includes costs associated with arming officers (those expenses are not included in Force Generation), as well as additional resources who will be responsible for policy analysis and volumetric monitoring of the impact of the visa lift and financial management.

Activity 8 - Legal Costs:

The Legal Costs include litigation expenses faced by the CBSA where Agency decisions to proceed with a removal is challenged in Federal Court by both failed asylum claimants and inadmissible individuals.

(OPI) Approved by: Sébastien Aubertin-Giguère, Director General, Traveller Programs Directorate, Programs Branch | Date: January 30, 2017

Reviewed by: Mike de Sa, A/Director, Resource Management Directorate, Comptrollership Branch | Date: February 22, 2017

Approved by: Christine Walker, Vice-President, Comptrollership Branch | Date: February 23, 2017

2017 Immigration Levels Plan and Improvements to Express Entry: \$5.7 million

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- 2017 Immigration Levels Plan and Improvements to Express Entry is an Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) led initiative, in conjunction with the Canada Borders Services Agency (CBSA) and the Immigration Refugee Board (IRB), which seeks **\$16.36 million** in 2016-2017 for operational requirements to meet 2017 immigration levels.
- Of this amount, the CBSA is receiving, **\$5.7 million** in 2016-2017 (excluding Employee Benefit Plans (EBP), Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC) accommodation costs and Shared Services Costs (SSC) costs) to support the increase in Canada's immigration levels for the calendar year 2017.
- Total CBSA has received to date: **\$5.7 million**
 - 2016-2017 Supplementary Estimates C: **\$5.7 million**

Overview

- Funding sought in this submission will support an increase in immigrant admissions in 2017.
- The CBSA is seeking \$5.7 million to increase capacity to meet the workload associated with the 2017 immigration levels. Activities include immigration security screening, border processing, inland enforcement and intelligence and force generation.

Funding Profile

2016-2017	1 Year Total
(in \$ millions) excluding EBP, SSC and PSPC	
Supps C: 5.7	5.7

* Numbers may differ due to rounding

Explanation of Funding for 2016-2017

In 2016-2017, the CBSA requested **\$5.7 million** (excluding EBP, PSPC accommodation and SSC costs) of funding through the Supplementary Estimates C.

- **\$2.5 million** under Vote 1 - Operating and Maintenance

Breakdown of Funding for 2016-2017:

Activity	Funding 2016-2017
Activity 1 - Pre-Arrival – Immigration Security Screening	0.4
Activity 2 - Arrival in Canada – Border Processing	0.6
Activity 3 - Post Arrival in Canada –Enforcement and Intelligence	1.3
Activity 4 - Force Generation	2.2
Activity 5 - Supporting Activities and Corporate Support	1.2
Total for 2016-2017	\$5.7M

* Numbers may differ due to rounding

Activity 1 - Pre-Arrival – Immigration Security Screening:

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) processes permanent resident applicants outside of Canada. The CBSA, working in collaboration with IRCC, performs security screening of permanent resident referrals from IRCC. Based upon the results of the security screening, the CBSA provides recommendations back to IRCC. The funding the CBSA received in Supplementary Estimates C will be used for security screening, which directly supports national security priorities and facilitates the flow of people into Canada.

Activity 2 - Activity 2 - Arrival in Canada – Border Processing:

The CBSA's Border Services Officers (BSOs) process new permanent residents when they arrive in Canada by performing functions such as: verifying the person's identity, establishing that the applicant complies with all requirements of the applicable acts and regulations and is admissible. The funding will be used for the workload increase in permanent resident arrivals. Activity 2 supports national security priorities and facilitates the flow of people and goods across the border.

Activity 3 - Post Arrival in Canada – Enforcement and Intelligence:

The CBSA Enforcement and Intelligence program is responsible for maintaining the inland enforcement and criminal investigations programs that are required when permanent residents (PRs) are inadmissible or when an offence is committed under the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA). The Inland Enforcement program conducts investigations, represents the Minister at admissibility and detention review hearings, detains PRs that pose a danger or flight risk and removes PRs that have been issued removal orders. The Criminal Investigations program investigates PRs, and persons that victimize PRs, for IRPA offences (ex. document fraud, counselling misrepresentation and misrepresentation). This includes digital forensics investigations where electronic devices being examined are key to supporting an investigation. Increased funding will enable the CBSA to maintain the enforcement program for PRs as immigration levels increase. This activity supports national security and a public safety.

Activity 4 - Force Generation:

Force Generation is the procedure by which the Agency resources the personnel and related equipment needed to carry out its mandate. It is the structured progression of increased readiness over time, resulting in the availability of a fully trained, skilled, and cohesive border services workforce. It responds to the business requirements of the

and placement at a port of entry (relocation and salary). Uniform entitlements, defensive equipment (firearm, baton and ammunition), certifications, and advanced mandatory training are also included.

Activity 5 - Supporting Activities and Corporate Support:

Supporting activities and corporate support funding from Supplementary Estimates C ensures the CBSA has the office space and other resources required to support the FTEs' incremental efforts in: audits, evaluations, contracting and procurement, corporate security, access to information, privacy and gender based analysis. Support activities and corporate support assists the CBSA to carry out national security priorities and facilitate the flow of people and goods across the border.

Port of Entry at the Gordie Howe International Bridge (GHIB): \$2.7 million

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The Agency's mandate and responsibilities in support of the GHIB include establishing a new Canadian Port of Entry (POE) that is adequately staffed and equipped to process expected traffic volumes at the GHIB. The CBSA will be requesting a total of **\$144.6 million** over five years to support this mandate.
- The first wave of funding requested \$13.4 M over 5 years (excluding Employee Benefit Plans (EBP), Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC) accommodation charges and Shared Services Canada (SSC) charges), which includes: **\$2.7 million** for 2016-2017 to establish the project management office; and, to develop and initiate the Agency's GHIB resourcing strategy.
- Total CBSA has received to date: **\$2.7 million**
 - 2016-2017 Supplementary Estimates C: **\$2.7 million**

Overview

- With the Government of Canada (GoC)'s decision to build the Gordie Howe International Bridge (GHIB), the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) must provide integrated border services at the new international crossing.
- The funding in the amount of \$2.7 million will be used in order to establish the project management office and to develop and initiate the Agency's GHIB resourcing strategy.

Funding Profile

2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	5 Year Total
(in \$ millions) excluding EBP, SSC and PSPC					
Supps C: 2.7	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.4	13.4

* Numbers may differ due to rounding

Explanation of Funding for 2016-2017

In 2016-2017 the CBSA requested **\$2.7 million** (excluding EBP, PSPC accommodation and SSC costs) of funding through the Supplementary Estimates C.

- **\$0.9 million** under Vote 1 - Operating and Maintenance
- **\$0.06 million** under Vote 5 - Capital

* Numbers may differ due to rounding

Breakdown of Funding for 2016-2017:

Activity	Funding 2016-2017
Project Management Office (including contingency)	\$1.9
Resourcing strategy, staffing, outreach, recruitment and training	\$0.6
Corporate Support	\$0.2
Total for 2016-2017	\$2.7M

Activity 1: Project Management Office (including contingency):

The establishment of a temporary CBSA GHIB project management office will enable the Agency to mitigate risks associated with front-end planning and project management, as well as ensure adherence to the approved project scope, schedule and cost. The project management office will support the Request for Proposal (RFP) stage of the procurement process; plan the procurement of the Furniture Fixtures and Equipment (FFE) and detection technology to equip the Canadian POE; and, complete the commissioning and testing of the POE prior to opening day.

Activity 2 - Resourcing strategy, staffing, outreach, recruitment and training:

For the Agency to commence outreach, recruitment and training activities for the new staff required to operate the GHIB Canadian POE, the funding requested will support the development and initiation of the CBSA's GHIB resourcing strategy,

To meet the anticipated GHIB staffing needs, the CBSA will notably need to recruit, train and develop new BSOs in time for the Bridge/POE opening, in addition to meeting existing operational requirements and pressures. The project office will ensure the development of a resourcing strategy that aligns to the Bridge's targeted opening date. Activities in 2016-17 will focus on the development of the Agency's resourcing strategy, as well as the start of outreach, recruitment and training activities for BSOs.

Activity 3 – Corporate Support:

Corporate Support encompasses such items as Information Management, Information Technology, Human Resources, and Finance activities, including policy development and reporting activities.

(OPI) Approved by: Scott Taymun, Director General, Border Infrastructure Renewal Directorate, Comptrollership Branch | Date: January 26, 2017

Reviewed by: Mike de Sa, A/Director, Resource Management Directorate, Comptrollership Branch | Date: February 22, 2017

Approved by: Christine Walker, Vice President, Comptrollership Branch |

Transfers from and to Other Organizations: (\$0.56) million

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) transfers funds to and from other organizations for the administration of joint responsibilities or initiatives and for contributions to capital projects.
- CBSA is transferring out a net amount of **(\$0.56) million** to other organizations through the Supplementary Estimates C:
 - **\$1.11 million** under Vote 1 - Salary
 - **(\$0.46) million** under Vote 1 - Operating and Maintenance
 - **(\$1.21) million** under Vote 5 - Capital

Overview

- The CBSA has a total of four transfers to, and from, other organizations through the Supplementary Estimates C related to the administration of joint responsibilities and contributions to capital projects.
- Organizations include Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC), the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD), Shared Services Canada (SSC) and the Federal Bridge Corporation Limited (FBCL).

Funding Profile

Transfers (in \$ million)	Funding 2016-2017
Transfer #1 from CIC to CBSA	1.31
Transfer #2 from CBSA to SSC	(0.02)
Transfer #3 from CBSA to DFATD	(0.64)
Transfer #4 from CBSA to FBCL	(1.21)
Total SEC transfers for 2016-2017	(0.56)

Explanation of Funding for 2016-2017

In 2016-2017, the CBSA requested a net transfer of **(\$0.56) million** (excluding EBP, PSPC accommodation and SSC costs) for transfers to and from other organizations.

Supplementary Estimates C - (\$0.56) million

- **\$1.11 million** under Vote 1 - Salary
- **(\$0.46) million** under Vote 1 - Operating and Maintenance
- **(\$1.21) million** under Vote 5 - Capital

- **\$1.31 million** from CIC to CBSA to share the cost for the Interactive Advance Passenger Information Call Centre. Based on industry feedback and models implemented in the United States and Australia, the Government of Canada will be implementing an Air Carrier Support Centre (ACSC), staffed by CBSA Border Services Officers (BSOs), to provide 24/7/365 assistance to airlines when they encounter issues when boarding passengers. The pilot ACSC will operate from two locations: Pierre Elliott Trudeau Airport in Montreal, and the Enforcement and Intelligence Operations Division office in Toronto.

Transfers to Other Government Departments – (\$1.87) million:

- **(\$0.02) million** to SSC for the cost of providing core information technology services within Canada and missions abroad.
- **(\$0.64) million** to the DFATD to provide support to the CBSA staff located at missions abroad. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in 2009 in which the CBSA transfers funds to DFATD for the support of the CBSA departmental staff located at missions abroad. The transfer amount varies over time depending on the level of the CBSA departmental staff located abroad.
- **(\$1.21) million** to FBCL for the Lansdowne Customs Facility Rehabilitation Project. Funds cover works that have been integrated into the project per the Statement of Requirements of the CBSA.

Reviewed by: Mike de Sa, A/Director, Resource Management Directorate,
Comptrollership Branch | Date: February 22, 2017

Approved by: Christine Walker, Vice-President, Comptrollership Branch |
Date: February 23, 2017

**Reduction to Professional Services, Advertising and Travel:
(\$3.7) million**

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Budget 2016 announced annual reductions of \$221 million in professional services, travel and government advertising, starting in 2016–2017.
- The Canada Border Services Agency's (CBSA's) reduction for professional services, travel and advertising under this announcement includes \$3.7 million in 2016-2017, and \$3.9 million ongoing.
- The CBSA's 2016-2017 reference level will include a \$3.7 million frozen allotment as a result of this announcement.

Funding Profile

2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	Ongoing
(in \$ millions) excluding EBP, SSC and PSPC					
Supps C: (3.7)	(3.9)	(3.9)	(3.9)	(3.9)	(3.9)

Explanation of Funding for 2016-2017

In 2016-2017 the CBSA will have a frozen allotment in voted authorities of \$3.7 M.

Supplementary Estimates C

- **(\$3.7 million)** under Vote 1 - Operating and Maintenance

Reviewed by: Mike de Sa, A/Director, Resource Management Directorate,
Comptrollership Branch | Date: February 22, 2017

Approved by: Christine Walker, Vice-President, Comptrollership Branch |
Date: February 23, 2017

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- **The Government of Canada continues to make key investments that will keep our borders open to the free flow of legitimate trade and travel yet closed to terrorism and crime.**

- **The current investments enhance the Canada Border Services Agency's capacity to:**
 - address irregular migration pressures as a result of the lifting of the visa requirements for citizens of Mexico;
 - maintain the integrity of Canada's border operations;
 - provide integrated border services at the new Canadian Port Of Entry at the Gordie Howe International Bridge; and
 - support the targeted admission of 300,000 immigrants specified in the 2017 Immigration Levels Plan.

The Supplementary Estimates "C" (SEC) net total amount for the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) is \$151.19 million or 8.4% of authorities to date.

The 2016-2017 SEC items contributing to the \$151.19 M increase in authorities include:

I. Voted Appropriations (New Spending Authorities)

- **\$85.49 M** of interim resources to help the CBSA maintain the integrity of Canada's border operations.
- **\$32.44 M** of funding for Integrity of Canada's Border Operations and to enhance CBSA's control activities to deal with counter proliferation, as per Budget 2016.
- **\$6.30 M** of funding to address irregular migration pressures as a result of the lifting of the visa requirements for citizens of Mexico.
- **\$5.73 M** of funding to meet the target for the 2017 Immigration Levels Plan and Improvements to Express Entry.
- **\$2.71 M** of funding to support the targeted admission of 300,000 immigrants specified in the 2017 Immigration Levels Plan.

II. Statutory Appropriations

- **\$19.09 M** related to the Employee Benefit Plan.

III. Transfers (From/To Other Government Departments)

Transfers from other organizations:

- **\$1.31 M** from Citizenship and Immigration to Canada Border Services Agency to share the cost for the Interactive Advance Passenger Information Call Centre.

Transfers to other organizations:

- **(\$0.03 M)** from Canada Border Services Agency to Shared Services Canada for the cost of providing core information technology services within Canada and missions abroad.
- **(\$0.64 M)** from the Canada Border Services Agency to Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development to support CBSA staff located at missions abroad.
- **(\$1.21 M)** from the Canada Border Services Agency to Federal Bridge Corporation Limited for the Lansdowne Customs Facility Rehabilitation Project.

IV. Frozen Amounts

- **(\$3.72 M)** related to Professional Services, Advertising and Travel per Budget 2016.

CONTACTS:

Prepared by:

Tel. no.:

Approved by (ADM level only):
Christine Melton

Tel. no. :

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- **Le gouvernement du Canada continue de faire des investissements clés qui garderont nos frontières ouvertes à la libre circulation du commerce et des voyageurs légitimes, mais fermées au terrorisme et au crime.**
- **Les investissements actuels contribuent à améliorer la capacité de l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada à:**
 - atténuer les pressions liées à la migration irrégulière en raison de la levée de l'obligation de visa pour les citoyens du Mexique;
 - aider l'ASFC à maintenir l'intégrité des opérations frontalières;
 - fournir des services frontaliers intégrés au nouveau point d'entrée au pont International Gordie Howe; et
 - appuyer l'admission ciblée de 300 000 immigrants énoncée dans le Plan des niveaux d'immigration pour 2017.

Le montant total net du Budget supplémentaire des dépenses (C) 2016-2017 pour l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada est de **151,19 millions de dollars** ou 8,4% d'autorisations à ce jour.

Les articles du Budget supplémentaire des dépenses (C), 2016-17 qui contribuent à l'augmentation de 151,19 M \$ des autorisations comprennent :

I. Crédits votés (nouveau financement) :

- **85,49 millions de dollars** en ressources provisoires pour aider l'ASFC à maintenir l'intégrité des opérations frontalières.
- **32,44 millions de dollars** pour l'intégrité des opérations frontalières du Canada et pour renforcer les activités de contrôle des exportations de l'ASFC afin de lutter contre la prolifération, selon le Budget 2016.
- **6,30 millions de dollars** pour atténuer les pressions liées à la migration irrégulière en raison de la levée de l'obligation de visa pour les citoyens du Mexique.
- **5,73 millions de dollars** pour appuyer l'admission ciblée de 300 000 immigrants énoncée dans le Plan des niveaux d'immigration pour 2017.
- **2,71 millions de dollars** pour fournir des services frontaliers intégrés au nouveau point d'entrée au pont International Gordie Howe.

II. Crédit législatif :

- **19,09 millions de dollars** pour le Régime d'avantages sociaux des employés.

III. Transferts nets :

Transferts provenant d'autres organisations:

- **1,31 million de dollars** de Citoyenneté et Immigration à l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada afin de partager les coûts du centre d'appel relié aux informations préalables des voyages interactifs.

Transferts à d'autres organisations:

- **(0,03 million de dollars)** de l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada à Services partagés Canada pour les coûts liés à la prestation de services essentiels de technologie de l'information au Canada et dans les missions à l'étranger
- **(0,64 million de dollars)** de l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada à Affaires étrangères, Commerce et Développement pour fournir un soutien au personnel de l'ASFC dans les missions à l'étranger.
- **(1,21 million de dollars)** de l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada à la Société des ponts fédéraux pour le projet de réfection de l'installation douanière de Lansdowne

IV. Affectations bloquées dans les autorisations votées

- **(\$3,72 million de dollars)** réductions des dépenses concernant les services professionnels, la publicité et les déplacements selon Budget 2016.

CONTACTS:

Prepared by:

Tel. no.:

Approved by (ADM level only):

Tel. no. :

legislation at designated ports of entry in Canada. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is responsible for enforcing the law between ports of entry. All persons entering the country illegally that are intercepted by the RCMP are taken to a CBSA office.

- Regardless of how an asylum seeker arrives at a CBSA office, they are processed in the same manner.
- If a person makes an asylum claim, the role of the CBSA is to determine the eligibility of the claim and determine admissibility under the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act as well as conduct security screening, criminal record checks, fingerprints, and identity confirmation.
- A preliminary health screening is also conducted and BSOs are trained to recognize signs of distress and would contact emergency services when required.
- If the officer determines that the person is eligible to make the claim, the claim is referred to the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (IRB). If the claim is not deemed eligible, the person may be removed.
- The CBSA is well-positioned and experienced in processing high volumes of travellers.
- The CBSA makes every effort to ensure adequate resources are available to address volumes while at the same time managing the rest of the operation, including customs and immigration secondary examinations, enforcement activities, commercial processing, etc.
- CBSA operational plans are prepared on an ongoing basis to ensure maximum operational efficiency. They are based on making the most effective use of all of the resources available, including the use of overtime, resources from other ports of entry to augment staffing numbers to address service requirements. The CBSA continues to monitor the situation at its ports of entry.

including hundreds of refugee claimants. Refugee claims are cyclical; nonetheless, the CBSA is well-positioned and experienced in processing high volumes of travelers. We continuously monitor our operations and adjust as required.

- The approach to managing sudden influxes of asylum seekers is tailored to the region. For example at the port of Emerson a trailer has been set up for overflow. It is being used as a waiting area only. There are chairs and it is heated. Claims are processed inside the office. Many claimants will wait in the trailer once processing is complete for their ride to Winnipeg.
- The Lacolle border currently has capacity within their existing facilities. At Lacolle if there is overflow, the officers use the commercial processing space as a waiting area. The IRCC has also been assisting CBSA officers with the processing of claims at Lacolle.
- At both ports of entry, water, blankets and other supplies are being provided to claimants when needed. CBSA is providing medical attention to those individuals who need it.
- The CBSA works closely with domestic and international partners to ensure the prosperity and safety of our respective borders.

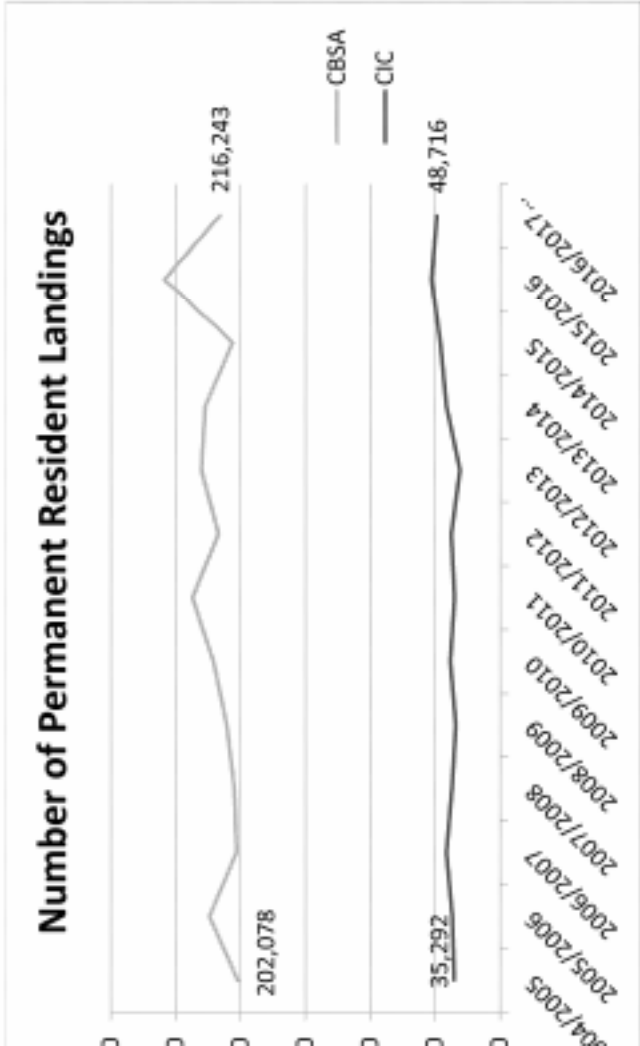
On CIU comments:

- The number provided by the head of Canada's border and immigration agents union late last week are simply inaccurate. In Manitoba, from March 20 to April 16, 2017, the RCMP intercepted and arrested 135 people crossing illegally into Canada. Of those, the CBSA detained three (3) individuals it determined to be a danger to the public.
- CBSA officers are trained to assess all risks associated with people and goods attempting to enter Canada to ensure the country's safety and security.

may be issued.

- The CBSA, working with the RCMP and international security partners, is responding to the increase in asylum seekers in a sound and measured way, to ensure the safety and security of Canada's border.
- On any given day, the CBSA can experience a change in what and who it sees at the border. CBSA's border services officers are highly-trained and able to respond to this reality through the application of rigorous screening and standard processes to keep Canada safe.

Figure 1: Permanent Resident Landings and Baseline Processing at Ports of Entry



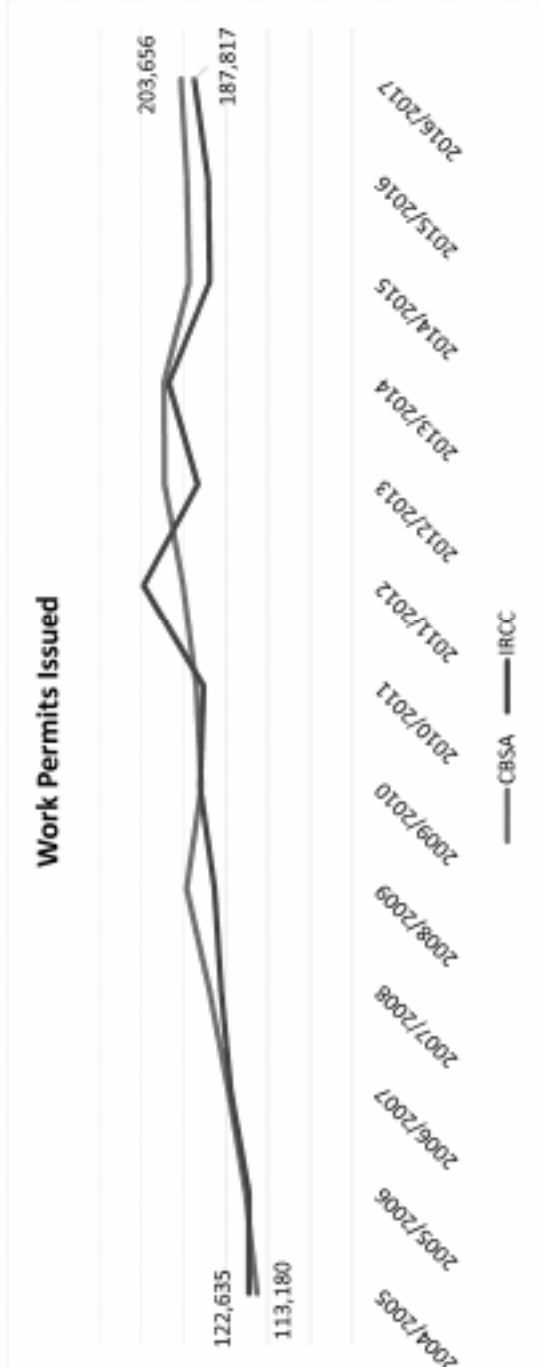
as of March 9, 2017

Number of permanent resident landings for CBSA broken down by CBSA Region

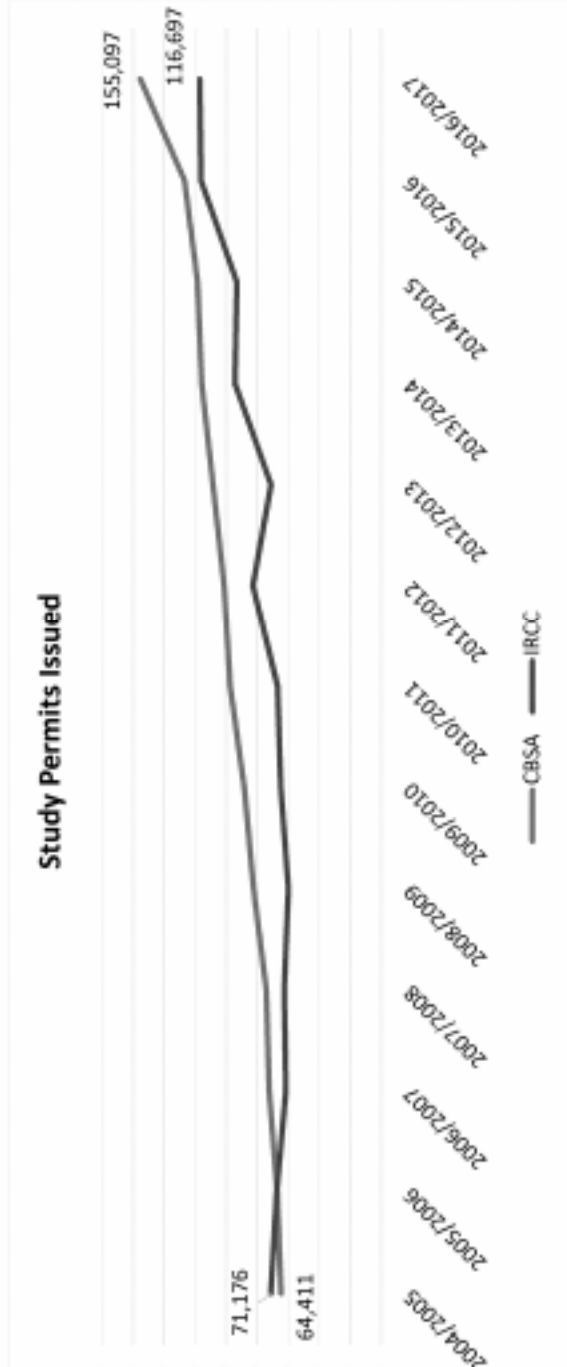
	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017 (as of Mar.)
Atlantic Region	779	1,107	1,625	2,063	1,884	1,705	1,862	1,792	1,654	2,395	1,696	2,289	2,503
Quebec Region	92,079	106,356	93,737	89,601	90,492	90,472	98,755	88,497	93,759	87,922	78,137	104,617	89,663
Western Ontario Region	2,615	2,648	2,690	2,582	2,868	2,785	2,715	2,409	2,943	2,807	2,189	2,208	1,857
Pacific Region	54,854	60,835	51,100	50,985	53,792	56,836	60,932	54,760	55,026	54,042	45,955	54,452	47,780
Alberta Region	7,847	8,466	9,530	12,015	15,049	17,054	19,130	19,052	21,125	26,110	24,380	31,686	22,881
Quebec Region	30,645	32,815	33,282	34,809	34,074	39,599	43,357	39,807	44,139	39,864	40,435	49,709	38,694
Western Ontario Region	11,300	11,888	11,160	12,770	12,501	12,581	10,386	10,869	11,542	14,135	13,333	13,940	12,865
Quebec & Invalid	1,959	11	8	51	33	27	36	35	27	16	34	6	
Total	202,078	224,126	203,132	204,876	210,693	221,059	237,173	217,221	230,215	227,291	206,159	258,907	216,243

Appendix 2: Temporary Resident Processing

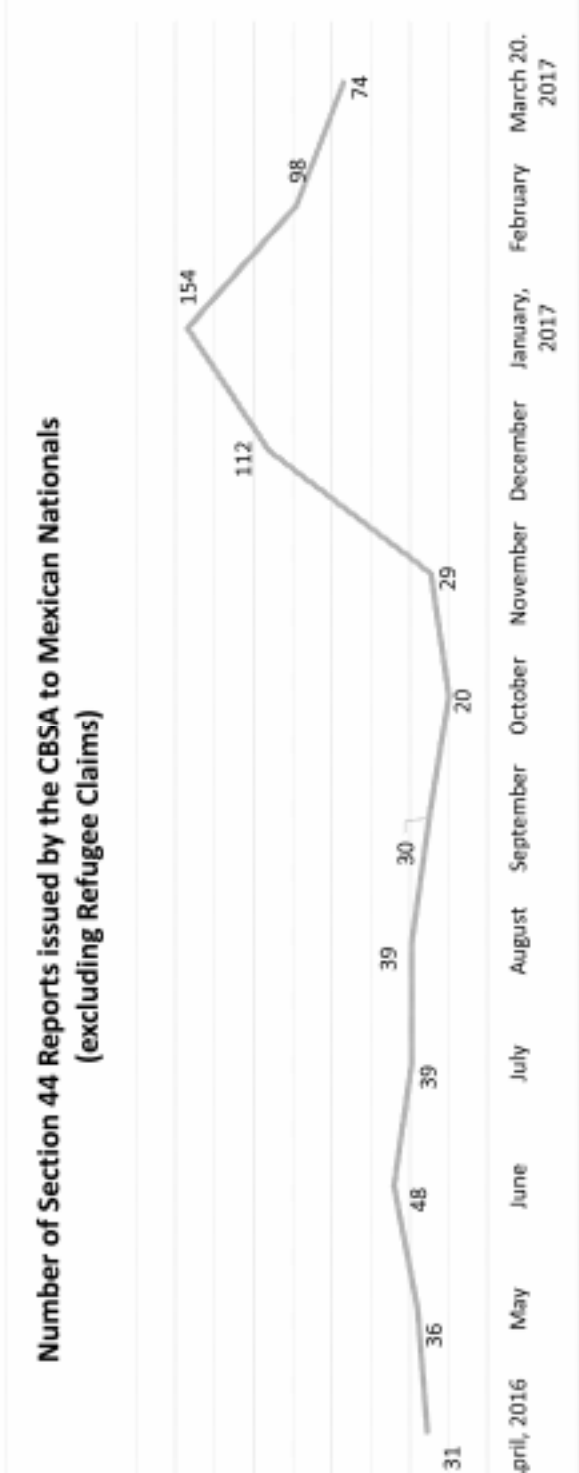
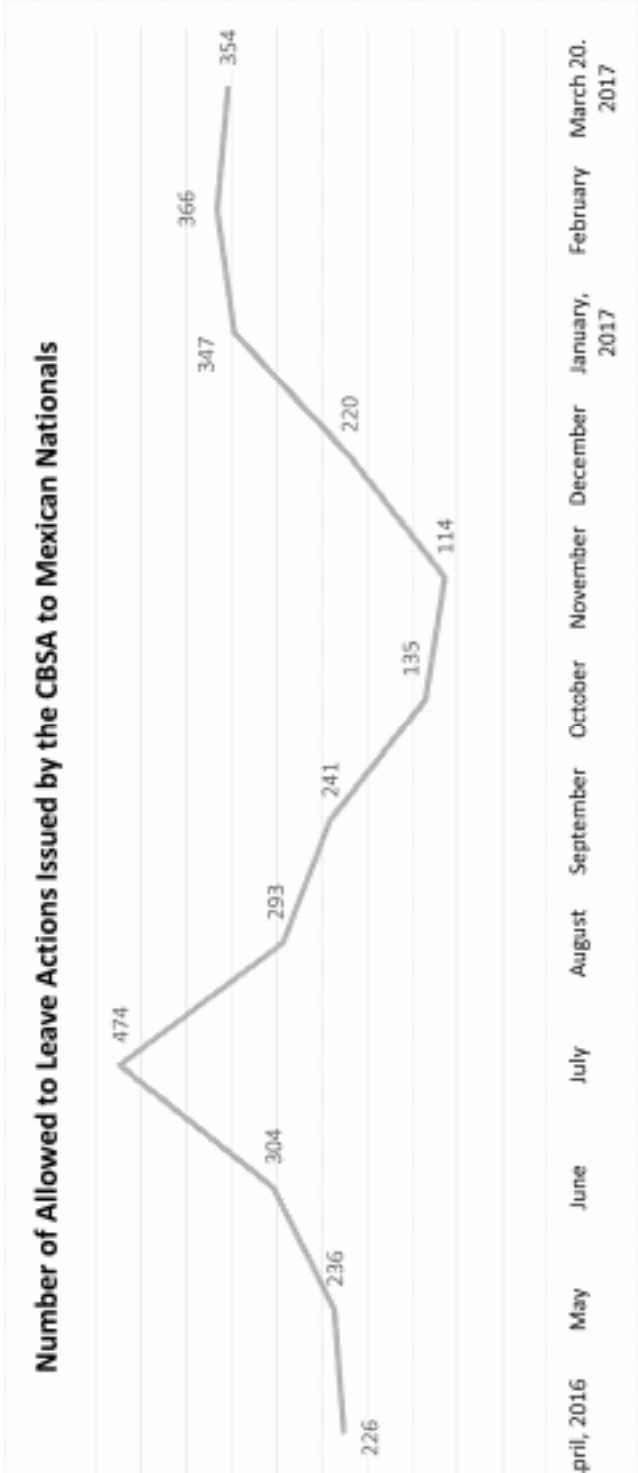
Permit processed by the CBSA and IRCC



Permit processed by the CBSA and IRCC



Appendix 3: Section 44 Reports and Allowed to Leave Actions Issued to Mexican Nationals (FY 2016/2017)



Refugees: Eligibility and Admissibility

Everyone in Canada or seeking to enter Canada to request refugee protection must make an application to an officer (s99(1)). IRCC handles all refugee claims *made outside* of Canada through a separate process. Claims made at the POE are made to the CBSA. Claims made inside Canada are submitted to IRRC.

When a claim is made, an officer must assess admissibility, whether the person can make a claim, and whether a person is eligible to have a refugee hearing before the Refugee Protection Division (RPD).

Eligibility

Determination under s101(1) of the IRPA if the person is eligible to have their claim heard by the RPD.

Ineligibility

An ineligible claim cannot be heard by the RPD.

A claim is ineligible to be referred to the RPD if: a previous refugee claim was made and refused; found ineligible in the past; not exempt from the Safe Third Country Agreement; already found to be a Convention Refugee by either the RPD or by another country that the person can go home to; or, if deemed inadmissible on grounds of security, violating human or international rights, serious or organized criminality

Recourse: The person can ask the Federal Court to review the decision for reasonableness.

Admissibility

All persons seeking to make a refugee claim are inadmissible to Canada because they not in compliance with the IRPA as they are immigrants without visas and are issued conditional departure orders (IRPA s20(1)(b), R6). If they are granted refugee protection, the removal order is quashed. If they are not granted refugee protection, the CBSA begins removal arrangements.

If there are reasonable grounds to believe a person is inadmissible for sections security, human rights violations, war crimes, serious criminality, or organized crime they have to be reported, referred to the Immigration Division (ID) to hear the case, determine that they are inadmissible and have a deportation order issued against them. If such a determination is made then they would then be considered ineligible to make a refugee claim before the RPD.

Successful Refugee Claim:

Persons determined to be refugees by the RPD are encouraged to apply for permanent residence from within Canada. The RPD decision also causes the conditional removal order to be quashed. To subsequently remove a person determined to be a refugee, the CBSA would need to seek a danger opinion under section 115(1) of IRPA.

Recourse: the CBSA or IRCC can ask the Refugee Appeal Division (RAD) to review the decision of the RPD

Unsuccessful Refugee Claim

When the RPD has found that the person is not a refugee, the removal order comes into force.

Recourse: In such circumstances, the person may be eligible for an appeal at the RAD. Furthermore, the CBSA, IRCC, or the person concerned can also seek judicial review from the Federal Court.

Please note that all legislative references in this document are from the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) or the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations* (IRPR)

Refugees: Eligibility and Admissibility

Refugee Processing Step	Legislative Authority	Organization Responsible and Impacts
(1) Refugee Protection Application	ss.99(1) of the IRPA – a claim for refugee protection may be made in or outside Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overseas – IRCC Port of Entry – CBSA In Canada: IRCC and CBSA (Inland Enforcement Offices)
(2) Eligibility Determination	<p>s.101 of the IRPA defines who is ineligible to make a refugee claim to the Refugee Protection Division at the IRB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Already deemed a refugee under IRPA Previously rejected for refugee protection Previously determined to be ineligible to make a claim Recognized as a refugee by another country and can be returned there The person came from a country designated by regulations (ie. STCA) Determined to be inadmissible for grounds of national security, human rights abuses, serious criminality or organized criminality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IRCC and CBSA Eligibility is determined by IRCC or CBSA A person who is deemed eligible is issued a conditional removal order and referred by either IRCC or the CBSA to the Refugee Protection Division of the IRB for the processing of their claim. A person who is deemed ineligible is issued an effective removal order and they may seek judicial review of this decision at the Federal Court.
(3) Admissibility Determination	<p>s. 34 through to s.42 of the IRPA defines who is inadmissible to Canada:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security concerns War crimes, crimes against humanity and human rights abuses Criminality Organized Criminality Health grounds Financial grounds Misrepresentation Non-compliance with the Act Inadmissible family member <p>Bolded sections impact on eligibility.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All refugee claimants are in non-compliance with the IRPA as they are immigrants without visas. For the serious admissibility issues that impact directly on the eligibility determination, these are determined by the Immigration Division (ID) of the IRB. Eligibility would normally be suspended while the ID makes their determination. If the ID decides that the person is inadmissible for these inadmissibilities then an effective removal order would be issued and the person would be deemed ineligible to make their claim in Canada.
(4) Positive Refugee Determination at the RPD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Person is encouraged to apply for permanent residence from within Canada. The removal order is quashed. IRCC or CBSA can seek redress at the RAD and subsequently the Federal Court.
(5) Negative Refugee Determination at the RPD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The previously issued conditional removal order becomes effective. If the person is eligible for a Pre-Removal Risk Assessment they must submit their application for determination by IRCC. Otherwise, the CBSA initiates removal proceedings based on priority and ability to remove. IRCC, CBSA and the applicant can seek judicial review through the Federal Court.

REFUGEE CHEAT SHEET

- Canada's authority and fundamental criteria for what makes a refugee comes from the United Nations' 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (The Convention).
- In Canada, refugee decisions are decided by the Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB) by the Refugee Protection Division (RPD.)
- Before a claim goes to the RPD, eligibility has to be decided by IRCC or CBSA.
- Outside Canada, refugee decisions are made by IRCC through a different process.

ELIGIBILITY

- Eligibility determines who can have a hearing at the RPD.
- Meeting any one of the criteria of section 101(1) of IRPA makes one eligible:
 - s101(1)(a) - already has refugee status granted by the RPD.
 - s101(1)(b) - previous claim refused by the RPD.
 - s101(1)(c) - previously found ineligible to have an RPD hearing.
 - s101(1)(d) - already has Convention refugee status from another country they can be returned there.
 - s101(1)(e) - subject to the Safe Third Country Agreement (coming directly from the US and is not an exception under that agreement).
 - s101(1)(f) - inadmissible for any of the serious inadmissibilities (security, war crimes, crimes against humanity, human rights abuses, serious criminality, organized criminality).

ADMISSIBILITY

- All refugee claimants have to be assessed for admissibility under IRPA before their eligibility to have a hearing at the RPD can be determined.
- Only the very serious allegations will impact eligibility to have an RPD hearing.
 - s34 - Security concerns (espionage, subversion by force, subversion of a democratic government, terrorism, danger to the security of Canada, engaging in violent acts that are a danger, and membership)
 - s35 - War crimes, crimes against humanity, human rights abuses
 - s36(1) - Conviction for serious criminality (defined by IRPA)
 - s37 - membership in a criminal organization or engaging in transnational crime
- Admissibility decisions are decided by the Immigration Division (ID) of the IRB.

REFUGEE OUTCOMES

- A positive/successful refugee decision from the RPD makes a person a Convention refugee
- The CBSA cannot/will not remove the person without a danger opinion from the Minister of IRCC (s11(1)).
- Successful refugees may apply for permanent residence.
- A negative decision, or unsuccessful claim means that the person did not meet the criteria according to the RPD.
- The CBSA will begin removal arrangements on an unsuccessful refugee claimant
- The person may seek recourse at the Refugee Appeal Division, or the Federal Court of Canada.

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- **Our government remains unwavering in our commitment to protect the safety of Canadians and keep our border secure.**
- **Our presence at the border has been increased, and Canadian law enforcement and border security agencies work continuously to ensure that the integrity of our border is maintained.**
- **Both the RCMP and CBSA have indicated that they are presently resourced for the task at hand. They continue to monitor the situation closely and assess operational requirements.**
- **After observing border crossings, Canada's representative from the United Nations Refugee Agency said he was "very much impressed by both the CBSA and the RCMP". He said refugee claimants are being informed of their rights and processed expeditiously as part of a "very smooth process".**
- **According to another United Nations representative: "People are being processed in a very compassionate manner. They were all really happy with the way that they've been treated and they were all very grateful."**
- **If you want to enforce the law, you have to know what it is. Section 133 of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act says that a person claiming refugee protection in Canada "may not be charged with an offence... in relation to coming into Canada of the person, pending disposition of their claim for refugee protection."**

cargo at ports of entry. The RCMP is responsible for border security and enforcement between ports of entry. We commend CBSA and RCMP officers for their excellent work.

policy proposals (e.g. visa restrictions, the US/Mexico border wall) by the new government, combined with fears that the U.S. will detain and deport illegal immigrants, has triggered an increase in the number of migrants crossing the Canadian border – often illegally.

To date, this increase of individuals crossing the border between ports of entry has primarily been seen in the provinces of Manitoba and Quebec.

Canada, like the U.S., has requirements for entry into the country either through standard immigration processes or for refugee claims. Failure to report upon entry is an offence under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA). The RCMP and the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) are responsible to enforce this Act and an individual who commits this offence may be arrested and subject to removal/deportation; fines or imprisonment.

The RCMP employs a layered approach to its enforcement role between ports of entry. It involves the targeted deployment of resources, technology and intelligence, and leveraging strong domestic and international partnerships, particularly the CBSA, the U.S. Customs and Border Patrol and the U.S. Homeland Security Investigations.

Border enforcement resources are deployed by the RCMP to the highest risk regions between ports of entry. The RCMP will continue to assess the operating environment and related resource (e.g., human, technological, partnerships) requirements to respond to this complex and evolving situation at the border in an efficient and effective manner.

The RCMP recently hosted a Border Symposium in Montreal, Quebec, which brought together domestic and international partners to examine current trends, challenges and practices in relation to the illegal migration that is currently evolving at the border. Findings from the symposium are being used to inform decisions on actions that will be taken by the RCMP, as well as its partners, in addition to those already in place.

Canada- U.S. Safe Third Country Agreement

The Canada-U.S. *Safe Third Country Agreement* requires anyone making a refugee claim to do so in the first “safe country” that they enter and applies to refugee claimants seeking entry into Canada from the U.S. at land ports of entry (i.e., it does not apply at inland offices or airports). Exceptions to the Agreement include unaccompanied children; those with a valid Canadian visa, work or study permit; or those who have a family member who:

- Is a Canadian citizen or permanent resident;
- Is a protected person under Canadian immigration legislation;
- Has made a claim for refugee status in Canada that has been accepted by the Immigration and Refugee Protection Board of Canada (IRB);
- Has his or her removal order stayed on humanitarian and compassionate grounds;
- Is the holder of a valid Canadian work or study permit; or
- Is over 18 years old and has a claim for refugee protection that has been referred to the IRB for determination.

Those not eligible to make a refugee claim at the port of entry are immediately returned to the U.S.

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Approved by
D/C Gilles Michaud
Federal Policing

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PER UNIT COSTS BY IMMIGRATION EXAMINATION:

As requested, please find FY 2015-16 unit costs by immigration examination result below.

IMPORTANT NOTE: These numbers have been approved by the VP but we must caveat this, with the following. These numbers have never been shared externally. The numbers provided may not align with the Multi Year Level's plan, as decisions were made to align these with previously approved costing formulas. The President should only use these numbers, if absolutely necessary.

Please note the following methodology was used to calculate the unit costs.

- Costing Analytical Model (comptrollership) was used to determine the total cost of processing travelers at ports of entry. These costs only include salary and O & M.
- Traveler Resource Allocation Model(RAM) was used to allocate this cost to different functional area at each port of entry and to determine the unit costs factoring volumes, processing times, etc.
- Unit costs provided above represent the costs for large POEs, only as CAM does not provide detailed breakdown costs by mode and by program for medium and small POEs.

Immigration Result	Top 24 Highway POE Average	Top 11 Air POE Average
Immigration Examination	\$ 33.13	\$ 35.46
Non resultant	\$23.19	\$43.56
Inadmissibility Report	\$186.67	\$568.67
Allowed to Leave	\$68.85	\$568.67
Temporary Resident Permit	\$162.08	\$238.74
Work Permit	\$73.04	\$75.23
Study Permit	\$70.95	\$45.81
Visitor Record	\$83.70	\$118.03
Permanent Resident Landing	\$65.86	\$78.57
Refugee Claim	\$1,508.87	\$1,767.10

Also, the unit costs provided are preliminary as we are working with our partners to refine them.

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Asylum Claims

Key figures on asylum claims made in Canada

Individuals can make an asylum claim in Canada at a port of entry, at a Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) inland office or an Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) inland office. CBSA or IRCC officials will then determine if an individual is [eligible to make an asylum claim](#).

If the claim is determined to be eligible, it will be referred to the Refugee Protection Division of the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (IRB) for a hearing. In making its decisions, the IRB considers whether the claimant meets the United Nations (UN) definition of a Convention refugee, which has been adopted into Canadian law, or is a person in need of protection. Under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, every person who wants to enter Canada must appear for an examination at a port of entry in order for government officials to determine whether that person has a right to enter Canada, or if the individual may become authorized to enter and remain in Canada.

The CBSA and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) play a key role in protecting Canada's border. They deter and intercept illegal entry to Canada and keep Canadians safe. CBSA, the RCMP and their domestic and international partners work together to intercept individuals who enter Canada illegally. No enforcement actions are taken against people seeking asylum as per section 133 of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. The RCMP is responsible for border security in between ports of entry. The CBSA is responsible for border security at ports of entry and inland.

IRCC's role in this process is to develop and implement policies, programs and services that facilitate the legitimate arrival of people and their integration into Canada in a way that maximizes their contribution to the country, while protecting the health, safety and security of Canadians.

[Learn more](#) about asylum claims made in Canada.

****All data provided below is preliminary and subject to change. Updates will be provided on a monthly basis.***

Asylum Claims and Interceptions

Monthly Report - Calendar Year 2017

RCMP Interceptions

Provinces	January	February	March	Total
New Brunswick	0	0	1	1
Quebec	245	432	644	1,321
Ontario	0	0	0	0
Manitoba	19	142	170	331
Saskatchewan	5	0	0	5
Alberta	0	0	1	1
British Columbia	46 [*]	84	71	201
Total - RCMP	315	658	887	1,860

^{*} Due to a data error, the previous count for January had been over-reported as it included interceptions for previous months.

The number of "RCMP interceptions" refers to asylum seekers apprehended between the ports of entry and does not reflect other illegal border crossings. These numbers may be included in either CBSA or IRCC processing results as the asylum seekers are turned over by the RCMP to these agencies if a claim of refugee status is made.

Asylum Claimants processed by the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA), January - March 2017

Provinces/Territories	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Air Ports of Entry				
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0

Nova Scotia	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	0	0	0	0
Quebec	40	45	50	140
Ontario	215	180	145	545
Manitoba	0	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	0	0	0	0
Alberta	5	--	--	10
British Columbia	25	10	20	55
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	0
Yukon	0	0	0	0
Total - Air Ports of Entry	285	240	220	745
Land Ports of Entry				
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	--	0	0	--
Quebec	445	640	800	1,885
Ontario	445	460	565	1,470
Manitoba	--	75	35	115
Saskatchewan	--	0	--	--
Alberta	15	25	25	60
British Columbia	10	20	40	70
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0

Nunavut	0	0	0	0
Yukon	0	0	0	0
Total - Land Ports of Entry	920	1,225	1,465	3,605
Marine Ports of Entry				
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	0	0	0	0
Quebec	0	0	0	0
Ontario	0	0	0	0
Manitoba	0	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	0	0	0	0
Alberta	0	0	0	0
British Columbia	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	0
Yukon	0	0	0	0
Total - Marine Ports of Entry	0	0	0	0
All Ports of Entry (Air, Land and Marine)				
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	--	0	0	--
Quebec	490	685	850	2,025

Ontario	660	645	710	2,015
Manitoba	--	75	35	115
Saskatchewan	--	0	--	--
Alberta	20	25	25	70
British Columbia	35	35	55	125
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	0
Yukon	0	0	0	0
Total - All Ports of Entry (Air, Land and Marine)	1,205	1,465	1,680	4,350
Inland Offices				
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	0	0	--	--
Quebec	10	15	35	65
Ontario	20	20	20	60
Manitoba	20	75	50	140
Saskatchewan	0	0	0	0
Alberta	0	0	0	0
British Columbia	45	45	55	145
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	0
Yukon	0	0	0	0
Total - Inland Offices	95	160	160	415

Total - CBSA Land, Air and Marine port of entry and Inland Offices	1,300	1,625	1,845	4,765
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These statistics include asylum claimants intercepted by the RCMP and brought to a CBSA designated port of entry or inland office, and do not include asylum claims made at Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada offices. Figures may vary slightly depending on the date when the claim was received.

Due to privacy considerations, the figures in this table have been subjected to rounding. Under this method, all figures in the table are rounded either up or down to multiples of *5* and all values between 0 and 5 are shown as "--". As a result of this rounding, data may not add up to the totals indicated.

Asylum Claimants processed by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC), January - March 2017

Provinces/Territories	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	--	0	--
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	--	--	0	--
New Brunswick	--	0	--	--
Quebec	270	255	465	990
Ontario	885	900	875	2,660
Manitoba	15	10	115	140
Saskatchewan	--	0	0	--
Alberta	110	45	85	240
British Columbia	50	40	55	150
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	0
Yukon	0	0	0	0
Total - IRCC	1,335	1,260	1,595	4,195

Due to privacy considerations, the figures in this table have been subjected to rounding. Under this method, all figures in the table are rounded either up or down to multiples of *5* and all values between 0 and 5 are shown as "--". As a result of this rounding, data may not add up to the totals indicated.

National Total of Asylum Claimants processed by the CBSA and IRCC, January - March 2017

Provinces/Territories	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	--	0	--
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	--	--	0	--
New Brunswick	--	0	--	--
Quebec	770	960	1,350	3,080
Ontario	1,565	1,565	1,605	4,735
Manitoba	35	160	200	395
Saskatchewan	--	0	--	5
Alberta	130	70	110	310
British Columbia	130	120	165	420
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	0
Yukon	0	0	0	0
Total - CBSA & IRCC	2,635	2,885	3,440	8,960

Due to privacy considerations, the figures in this table have been subjected to rounding. Under this method, all figures in the table are rounded either up or down to multiples of *5* and all values between 0 and 5 are shown as "--". As a result of this rounding, data may not add up to the totals indicated.

Historical Data

- [Asylum Claimants Processed by Canada Border Services Agency \(CBSA\) and Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada \(IRCC\) Offices, January 2011 - March 2017](#)

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Government of Canada activities and initiatives

Remind visiting friends and family to apply early for their visa or eTA.



Encourage your international guests to check Canada's entry requirements and apply early if they need a visa or eTA.

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Asylum Claimants Processed by Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) Offices, January 2011 - March 2017

Asylum Claimants Processed by Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) Offices, January 2011 - March 2017 

Provinces/Territoires	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Air Ports of Entry								
Newfoundland and Labrador	--	--	0	5	10	10	0	25
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	10	5	--	5	0	5	0	25
New Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quebec	680	1,095	355	200	245	450	140	3,165
Ontario	5,680	2,955	780	1,470	1,870	2,455	545	15,755
Manitoba	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	10
Saskatchewan	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	15
Alberta	55	70	45	20	45	40	10	285
British Columbia	180	165	90	70	65	95	55	720

Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	0	--	--	0	0	0	0	--
Yukon	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	--
Total - Air Ports of Entry	6,610	4,295	1,275	1,775	2,240	3,060	745	20,005
Land Ports of Entry								
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0	--	--	--	5	0	10
Prince Edward Island	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
Nova Scotia	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	10
New Brunswick	5	--	--	5	--	20	--	40
Quebec	1,250	1,060	755	855	985	2,500	1,885	9,295
Ontario	2,565	2,450	1,900	2,525	2,815	3,930	1,470	17,655
Manitoba	30	20	25	15	110	120	115	430
Saskatchewan	15	--	20	10	5	30	--	85
Alberta	185	145	135	175	190	140	60	1,030
British Columbia	135	85	110	135	170	220	70	920
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--
Yukon	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	--
Total - Land Ports of Entry	4,180	3,770	2,960	3,725	4,280	6,960	3,605	29,480
Marine Ports of Entry								
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	--	--	--	--	0	0	0	5
New Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Quebec	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	15
Ontario	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manitoba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alberta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
British Columbia	0	0	--	--	0	--	0	--
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yukon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total - Marine Ports of Entry	--	--	--	5	--	5	0	25
All Ports of Entry (Air, Land and Marine)								
Newfoundland and Labrador	--	--	--	5	10	15	0	35
Prince Edward Island	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
Nova Scotia	10	10	5	5	--	5	0	40
New Brunswick	5	--	--	5	--	20	--	40
Quebec	1,935	2,160	1,115	1,060	1,230	2,955	2,025	12,475
Ontario	8,245	5,405	2,675	3,995	4,690	6,380	2,015	33,410
Manitoba	30	20	25	15	110	120	115	440
Saskatchewan	15	--	20	15	10	30	--	95
Alberta	235	215	180	195	240	180	70	1,315
British Columbia	310	250	200	205	235	320	125	1,645
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	0	--	--	--	0	0	0	--
Yukon	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	--

Total - All Ports of Entry (Air, Land and Marine)	10,795	8,070	4,235	5,500	6,530	10,030	4,350	49,510
Inland Offices								
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	--
New Brunswick	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	5
Quebec	70	75	35	55	105	245	65	650
Ontario	370	350	225	190	180	200	60	1,575
Manitoba	20	75	10	90	45	375	140	760
Saskatchewan	--	--	0	0	0	--	0	--
Alberta	15	10	15	15	15	5	0	75
British Columbia	205	175	120	165	205	505	145	1,525
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yukon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total - Inland Offices	680	695	410	520	550	1,335	415	4,605
Total – CBSA Land, Air and Marine ports of entry and Inland Offices	11,475	8,765	4,645	6,025	7,080	11,365	4,765	54,115

These statistics include asylum claimants intercepted by the RCMP and brought to a CBSA designated port of entry or inland office, and do not include asylum claims made at Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada offices. Figures may vary slightly depending on the date when the claim was received.

Asylum Claimants Processed by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) Offices, January 2011 - March 2017

Provinces/Territories	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total

Newfoundland and Labrador	5	5	0	--	10	10	--	35
Prince Edward Island	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
Nova Scotia	30	35	15	25	35	50	--	195
New Brunswick	15	15	5	10	--	5	--	55
Quebec	2,550	2,360	1,290	1,490	1,580	2,305	990	12,565
Ontario	9,860	8,160	3,855	4,995	6,220	8,690	2,660	44,440
Manitoba	95	50	45	50	65	80	140	530
Saskatchewan	45	50	25	20	15	10	--	165
Alberta	585	510	290	385	660	845	240	3,520
British Columbia	660	515	200	345	355	535	150	2,760
Northwest Territories	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	--
Nunavut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yukon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total - IRCC	13,840	11,705	5,725	7,325	8,945	12,535	4,195	64,265

Asylum Claimants Processed by CBSA & IRCC Offices, January 2011 - March 2017 ✱

Provinces/Territories	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Newfoundland and Labrador	5	5	--	10	20	25	--	75
Prince Edward Island	--	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
Nova Scotia	40	50	20	30	35	60	--	240
New Brunswick	20	20	10	20	5	25	--	100
Quebec	4,555	4,595	2,440	2,600	2,920	5,505	3,080	25,695
Ontario	18,475	13,920	6,755	9,180	11,090	15,270	4,735	79,425
Manitoba	145	150	80	160	220	575	395	1,730
Saskatchewan	60	55	50	30	20	40	5	265

Alberta	835	735	485	600	915	1,030	310	4,910
British Columbia	1,175	940	520	715	795	1,365	420	5,925
Northwest Territories	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	--
Nunavut	0	--	--	--	0	0	0	--
Yukon	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	--
Total - CBSA & IRCC	25,315	20,465	10,370	13,345	16,020	23,895	8,960	118,380
Other		--	--	105	95	--	--	210
Total of All Asylum Claimants	25,315	20,470	10,370	13,450	16,115	23,895	8,960	118,585

Other shows counts of misaligned codes.



Due to privacy considerations, the figures in this table have been subjected to rounding. Under this method, all figures in the table are rounded either up or down to multiples of *5* and all values between 0 and 5 are shown as "--". As a result of this rounding, data may not add up to the totals indicated.

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Government of Canada activities and initiatives

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Within the Government of Canada there has been active interdepartmental contingency and response planning, including senior level governance, since mid-February. An example of this plan already at work is the shared triaging and processing of claimants by the RCMP, the CBSA and IRCC arriving at Lacolle and Emerson, to ensure that security and border integrity is maintained while optimizing claimant processes.

Through the collaborative efforts of the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA), the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Immigration Refugee & Citizenship Canada (IRCC), Global Affairs Canada (GAC), Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC), Department of National Defence (DND), Canada Coast Guard (CCG), Public Safety Canada and Privy Council Office (PCO) a detailed interdepartmental contingency plan is being finalized to respond to further changes or unforecasted events related to irregular migration.

Public Safety Canada, supported by Portfolio members and GAC, is currently planning and further coordinating engagement at the strategic level to foster greater ongoing collaboration.

SAFE THIRD COUNTRY AGREEMENT

Suggested Speaking Bullets:

- The CBSA will uphold its responsibilities and international obligations and provide asylum to those seeking refugee protection.
- The Safe Third Country Agreement (STCA) came into effect in 2004 and is designed to help both Canada and United States (US) better manage access to the refugee system in each country for people crossing the Canada–US land border.
- The CBSA will continue to review and monitor the agreement's effectiveness and will continue to work with Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) in this regard.
- The CBSA will work with its American partners to uphold Canada's interests with respect to refugee protection.

Context:

Issue:

The STCA was designed to help both governments better manage access to the refugee system in each country for people crossing the Canada–US land border. The agreement's exceptions, specifically with regards giving access to the Canadian asylum system to those who enter between ports of entry have brought the STCA agreement into public focus.

Background:

The STCA between Canada and the United States (US) is part of the US–Canada Smart Border Action Plan. Under the Agreement, refugee claimants are required to request refugee protection in the first safe country they arrive in, unless they qualify for an exception to the Agreement (see below).

The Agreement came into effect on December 29, 2004. Although IRCC is the policy lead for the STCA, the CBSA is responsible for its enforcement. Section 102 of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) permits the designation of safe third countries for the purpose of sharing the responsibility for refugee claims. Only countries that respect human rights and offer a high degree of protection to asylum seekers may be designated as safe third countries. To date, the US is the only country that Canada has designated as a safe third country.

The Agreement does not apply to US citizens or habitual residents of the US who are not citizens of any country (e.g. stateless persons). Additionally, the Agreement applies to land border ports of entry, arrivals by train and at airports when the individual is in transit through Canada for removal from the US. However, it does not apply if the claim is made between ports of entry, at marine ports of entry, inland offices and airports (exception as stated).

Exceptions to the Agreement consider the importance of family unity, the best interests of children and the public interest. There are four types of exceptions:

- those with family members present in Canada with Canadian Citizenship or other valid status in Canada;
- unaccompanied minors under the age of 18 with no legal guardian in Canada or the US;
- those who hold a valid Canadian visa (other than a transit visa); a valid work permit; a valid study permit; a travel document (for permanent residents or refugees); or other valid admission document issued by Canada. Those who are not required

Of the exceptions, the family member exception is most commonly applied.

Current Status:

The recent US President's executive orders relating to immigration have prompted a parliamentary discussion around STCA's mechanics and impacts on Canada's immigration system.

Next Steps:

The CBSA will continue to review and monitor the Agreement's effectiveness and will engage its partners to determine if changes are required.

ENTRY INTO CANADA

ISSUE: An increase in American citizens denied entry into Canada has been reported in the media. Newspaper *La Presse* states an increase of 31% between 2015 and 2016.

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- **The Canada Border Services Agency officers support the administration and enforcement of Canada's immigration legislation at Canadian ports of entry by determining who may enter Canada.**
- **Foreign nationals, including American citizens, seeking to enter Canada must appear for an examination at the port of entry to determine whether they are authorized to enter Canada and whether they are admissible.**
- **A person may be refused entry to, or be removed from Canada, on a number of grounds, such as: security reasons, human or international rights violations, criminality etc.**
- **Requests to enter Canada are considered on a case-by-case basis, depending on the specific facts and documentation presented by the individual at the time of entry.**
- **Traveller volumes fluctuate based on various external factors, such as world events or a favorable exchange rate. An increase in traveller volumes can lead to an increase in refusals of entry into Canada simply by virtue of the overall volume increase.**

The *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) requires every person seeking entry to Canada to answer truthfully all questions for the purpose of determining whether he/she has the right to enter Canada or may be authorized to enter and remain in Canada. An examination takes place each time a person seeks entry to Canada, regardless of previous admissibility decisions. Entry is determined on a case-by-case basis by the examining officer.

If a traveller is suspected of being inadmissible, the Border Services Officer may consider authorizing the person to leave Canada voluntarily. If a person is authorized to leave Canada, the officer must give the traveller an authorization to leave form.

Here are the statistics on American Citizens who were authorized to leave in the past 10 years.

Note: The entry numbers from earlier years appears understated as systematic scanning at PIL only became mandatory in April 2013.

**Allowed to Leave issued to Citizens of the
USA**

CY	Allowed to Leave (ATL)	Entries	Total	ATL as a percent of total Americans seeking entry
2007	11,555	4,339,594	4,351,149	0.27%
2008	11,142	4,544,562	4,555,704	0.24%
2009	10,286	10,760,525	10,770,811	0.10%
2010	10,182	13,724,104	13,734,286	0.07%
2011	9,044	14,918,703	14,927,747	0.06%
2012	8,425	16,417,245	16,425,670	0.05%
2013	7,878	18,492,781	18,500,659	0.04%
2014	7,509	18,894,377	18,901,886	0.04%
2015	23,054	20,535,088	20,558,142	0.11%
2016	30,234	22,221,557	22,251,791	0.14%
Total	129,309	144,848,536	144,977,845	0.09%

**Removal orders Issued to Citizens of the
USA**

CY	Removal Orders Issued	Entries	Total	Removal Orders as a percent of total Americans seeking entry
2007	2,775	4,339,594	4,342,369	0.06%
2008	3,282	4,544,562	4,547,844	0.07%
2009	2,242	10,760,525	10,762,767	0.02%
2010	1,912	13,724,104	13,726,016	0.01%
2011	1,796	14,918,703	14,920,499	0.01%
2012	1,499	16,417,245	16,418,744	0.01%
2013	1,258	18,492,781	18,494,039	0.01%
2014	1,216	18,894,377	18,895,593	0.01%
2015	1,066	20,535,088	20,536,154	0.01%
2016	1,233	22,221,557	22,222,790	0.01%
Total	18,279	144,848,536	144,866,815	0.01%

2007	300	4,544,562	4,544,859	0.007%
2008	297	10,760,525	10,761,020	0.005%
2009	495	13,724,104	13,724,504	0.003%
2010	400	14,918,703	14,919,154	0.003%
2011	451	16,417,245	16,417,692	0.003%
2012	447	18,492,781	18,493,055	0.001%
2013	274	18,894,377	18,894,580	0.001%
2014	203	20,535,088	20,535,216	0.001%
2015	128	22,221,557	22,221,701	0.001%
2016	144			
Total	3,224	144,848,536	144,851,760	0.002%

Traveller volumes fluctuate based on various external factors, such as world events or a favorable exchange rate. An increase in traveller volumes can lead to an increase in refusals of entry into Canada.

Definitions:

Allowed to leave - The person is allowed to leave Canada, and their departure is confirmed. A border services officer may determine a person to be inadmissible and allow them to leave Canada pursuant to section R42 if no report referred to in subsection A44(1) is prepared or transmitted. The examination concludes once their departure is verified. If, for any reason, the person does not depart, the examination resumes.

Removal Orders - <http://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/security-securite/rem-ren-eng.html>

Direct Backs - Section R41 authorizes an officer to direct a foreign national seeking to enter Canada from the U.S. to return to the U.S. if: no officer is able to complete an examination; the Minister is not available to consider, under subsection A44(2), a report made with respect to the person; or an admissibility hearing cannot be held by the Immigration Division.

The foreign national will be issued a *Direction to Return to the United States* form [BSF 505] document. The date and location of the examination, the Minister's consideration of the subsection A44(1) report, or the admissibility hearing, are specified on the document.

A person who has been directed to return to the U.S. pending an admissibility hearing by the Immigration Division and who seeks to come into Canada for reasons other than to appear at that hearing, is considered to be seeking entry. If such a person remains inadmissible for the same reasons, and if a member of the Immigration Division is not reasonably available, the person may be again directed to return to the U.S. to wait until a member of the Immigration Division is available. In these circumstances it is not necessary to write a new subsection A44(1) report.

The border services officer at Immigration Secondary should bear in mind that time may be required by the person, to allow for travel to the location where they must appear before a member of the Immigration Division and that the circumstances may warrant authorizing the person entry, at an appropriate time in advance of the scheduled date.

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- Les agents de l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada soutiennent l'administration et l'exécution des lois en matière d'immigration du Canada aux points d'entrée en déterminant les personnes qui peuvent entrer au Canada.
- Les ressortissants étrangers, notamment les citoyens américains, qui tentent d'entrer au Canada doivent se soumettre à un examen au point d'entrée afin que l'on détermine s'ils sont autorisés à entrer au Canada et s'ils sont admissibles.
- On peut refuser l'entrée à une personne et celle-ci peut faire l'objet d'un renvoi pour différents motifs comme pour des raisons de sécurité, une atteinte aux droits de la personne ou internationaux, criminalité, etc.
- Les demandes pour entrer au Canada sont étudiées individuellement, tout dépend de faits précis et des documents présentés par la personne au moment de l'entrée.
- Les volumes varient selon différents facteurs externes comme les événements mondiaux ou un taux de change avantageux. Une augmentation des volumes des voyageurs peut mener à une augmentation du nombre de refus d'entrée au Canada simplement en raison de l'augmentation globale du volume.

La *Loi sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés* exige à chaque personne qui cherche à entrer au Canada de répondre honnêtement à toutes les questions dans le but de déterminer si elle a le droit d'entrer au Canada ou si elle peut être autorisée à entrer et à rester au Canada. Un examen a lieu chaque fois qu'une personne cherche à entrer au Canada, peu importe les décisions antérieures d'admissibilité. L'entrée est déterminée en fonction de chaque cas par l'agent examinateur.

Si un voyageur est soupçonné d'être interdit de territoire, l'agent des services frontaliers pourrait considérer d'autoriser la personne à quitter le Canada volontairement. Si une personne est autorisée à quitter le Canada, l'agent doit remettre au voyageur le formulaire « Autorisé à quitter le Canada ».

Voici les statistiques sur des citoyens américains qui ont été autorisés à quitter le pays au cours des 10 dernières années.

Remarque : Les numéros d'entrée des exercices antérieurs ne correspondent pas au volume précis, sachant que la numérisation systématique de ces données n'est devenue obligatoire en avril 2013.

Citoyens des États-Unis autorisés à quitter le Canada

Année civile	Autorisés à quitter le Canada	Entrées	Total	Pourcentage d'autorisations à quitter le Canada du nombre total d'Américains qui cherchent à entrer au Canada
2007	11,555	4,339,594	4,351,149	0.27%
2008	11,142	4,544,562	4,555,704	0.24%
2009	10,286	10,760,525	10,770,811	0.10%
2010	10,182	13,724,104	13,734,286	0.07%
2011	9,044	14,918,703	14,927,747	0.06%
2012	8,425	16,417,245	16,425,670	0.05%
2013	7,878	18,492,781	18,500,659	0.04%
2014	7,509	18,894,377	18,901,886	0.04%
2015	23,054	20,535,088	20,558,142	0.11%
2016	30,234	22,221,557	22,251,791	0.14%
Total	129,309	144,848,536	144,977,845	0.09%

Mesures de renvoi émises à des citoyens des États-Unis

Année civile	Mesures de renvoi émises	Entrées	Total	Pourcentage des mesures de renvoi du nombre total d'Américains qui cherchent à entrer au Canada
2007	2,775	4,339,594	4,342,369	0.06%
2008	3,282	4,544,562	4,547,844	0.07%
2009	2,242	10,760,525	10,762,767	0.02%
2010	1,912	13,724,104	13,726,016	0.01%
2011	1,796	14,918,703	14,920,499	0.01%
2012	1,499	16,417,245	16,418,744	0.01%
2013	1,258	18,492,781	18,494,039	0.01%
2014	1,216	18,894,377	18,895,593	0.01%
2015	1,066	20,535,088	20,536,154	0.01%
2016	1,233	22,221,557	22,222,790	0.01%
Total	18,279	144,848,536	144,866,815	0.01%

Année civile	Renvois temporaires	Entrées	Total	total d'Américains qui cherchent à entrer au Canada
2007	385	4,339,594	4,339,979	0.009%
2008	297	4,544,562	4,544,859	0.007%
2009	495	10,760,525	10,761,020	0.005%
2010	400	13,724,104	13,724,504	0.003%
2011	451	14,918,703	14,919,154	0.003%
2012	447	16,417,245	16,417,692	0.003%
2013	274	18,492,781	18,493,055	0.001%
2014	203	18,894,377	18,894,580	0.001%
2015	128	20,535,088	20,535,216	0.001%
2016	144	22,221,557	22,221,701	0.001%
Total	3,224	144,848,536	144,851,760	0.002%

Le nombre de voyageurs fluctue selon divers facteurs externes, comme des événements mondiaux ou un taux de change favorable. Une augmentation du nombre de voyageurs peut mener à une augmentation du nombre d'entrées refusées au Canada.

Définitions :

Autorisés à quitter – On autorise la personne à quitter le Canada et son départ est confirmé. L'agent des services frontaliers peut déterminer qu'une personne est interdite de territoire et lui permettre de quitter le Canada en vertu de l'article R42 si aucun rapport n'est établi ou transmis conformément au paragraphe L44(1). Le contrôle se termine une fois que le départ de la personne est confirmé. Si pour une raison ou une autre la personne ne part pas, le contrôle se poursuit.

Mesures de renvoi – <http://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/security-securite/rem-ren-fra.html>

Renvois temporaires – L'article R41 autorise un agent à ordonner à un étranger qui cherche à entrer au Canada en provenance des États-Unis de retourner aux États-Unis dans les cas suivants : aucun agent n'est en mesure d'effectuer le contrôle de la personne; le ministre n'est pas disponible pour examiner le rapport visant cette personne aux termes du paragraphe L44(2); une enquête ne peut être tenue par la Section de l'immigration.

Il faut alors remettre à l'étranger une copie du formulaire *Ordre de retourner aux États-Unis* [BSF 505]. La date et le lieu du contrôle et de l'examen par le ministre du rapport établi en vertu du paragraphe L44(1) ou de l'enquête sont spécifiés sur le document.

Une personne à laquelle on a ordonné de retourner aux États-Unis en attente d'une enquête par la Section de l'immigration et qui cherche à entrer au Canada pour des motifs autres que celui de se présenter à cette enquête est considérée comme cherchant à entrer au Canada. Dans un tel cas, si la personne demeure interdite de territoire pour les mêmes raisons qu'à l'origine, et si aucun commissaire de la Section de l'immigration n'est disponible dans les limites du raisonnable, on peut ordonner à nouveau à la personne de retourner aux États-Unis en attente de la disponibilité d'un commissaire de la Section de l'immigration. Il n'est pas alors nécessaire d'établir un nouveau rapport en vertu du paragraphe L44(1).

L'agent des services frontaliers responsable du contrôle secondaire de l'immigration ne doit pas oublier de tenir compte du temps qui peut être nécessaire à la personne pour se rendre à l'endroit où elle doit se présenter devant un commissaire de la Section de l'immigration. Dans un tel cas, l'agent peut autoriser l'entrée de la personne assez longtemps avant la date de son enquête pour qu'elle puisse s'y rendre.

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Question Period Note / Note pour la Période des questions

MEXICO-CANADA AGREEMENT

ISSUE: CBSA Liaison Officers are deployed to Mexico and worldwide to deter irregular migration.

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) deploys Liaison Officers (LO) to work with foreign governments, the United States and Mexico included, as well as airline officials, to mitigate the risk of irregular migration and to facilitate the lawful movement of travelers.
- CBSA officials provide advice and guidance to airlines in their effort to ensure that all travelers are properly documented for travel to Canada as required by the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*.
- Canada is continuing to put in place measures to protect Canada against potential risks associated with irregular migrants arriving at airports and the land border.
- The CBSA, along with the rest of the Public Safety Portfolio and Canadian law enforcement partners, continue to work collaboratively with international partners to address irregular migration.

MEXICO-CANADA AGREEMENT

BACKGROUND:

The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) is responsible for providing integrated border services that support national security and public safety priorities and facilitate the free flow of persons and goods, including animals and plants that meet all requirements under the program legislation.

Key to delivering on this mandate is our strategy on "Pushing the Borders Out", which seeks to identify border related risks at the earliest point in the travel continuum. To this end, the CBSA has an International Region with deployed assets in over 30 countries that support our agency mandate, and works closely with CBSA operations in Canada, as well as with administration in other countries. These partnerships include industry partners, such as airlines, to help identify border related risks.

On December 1st, 2016, the Government of Canada (GOC) lifted the visa requirement on Mexican nationals. The lifting of the visa requirement occurred shortly after the implementation of a new entry requirement on nationals of all visa-exempt countries: the Electronic Travel Authorization (eTA). As such, Mexico became the first country to undergo a transition from a visa requirement to an eTA requirement.

Canadian officials continue to work closely with Mexican partners – in most cases building on and enhancing existing collaboration - to ensure that the benefits of the visa lift are fully maximized by both countries.

They also recognize the excellent cooperation we have with our like-minded partners, which helps mitigate some of the risks of irregular migration to Canada.

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ACCORD CANADA-MEXIQUE

QUESTION : Les agents de liaison de l'ASFC sont déployés au Mexique et à l'échelle mondiale pour empêcher la migration irrégulière.

RÉPONSE SUGGÉRÉE :

- **L'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada déploie des agents de liaison pour travailler avec les gouvernements étrangers, y compris aux États-Unis et au Mexique, ainsi qu'avec les responsables de compagnies aériennes en vue d'atténuer le risque de migration irrégulière et de faciliter la circulation légitime des voyageurs.**
- **Les responsables de l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada fournissent des conseils et une orientation au personnel des compagnies aériennes afin d'assurer que tous les voyageurs disposent des documents appropriés pour voyager au Canada conformément à la *Loi sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés*.**
- **Le Canada continue à mettre sur pied des mesures de protection contre le risque potentiel de l'arrivée de migrants irréguliers aux aéroports et aux postes frontaliers terrestres.**
- **L'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada, ainsi que les partenaires du portefeuille de Sécurité publique et des organismes d'application de la loi, travaille en collaboration avec les partenaires internationaux pour aborder la migration irrégulière.**

ACCORD CANADA-MEXIQUE

CONTEXTE :

L'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada (ASFC) est chargée de fournir des services frontaliers intégrés afin de renforcer les priorités en matière de sécurité nationale et publique et de favoriser la libre circulation des voyageurs et de la marchandise, incluant les animaux et les végétaux conformes aux exigences des lois relatives aux programmes.

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L'un des éléments phares pour réaliser ce mandat est notre stratégie « repousser les frontières », laquelle vise à déterminer les risques afférents à la frontière dès le début du continuum des déplacements. Pour cela, il existe une région internationale à l'ASFC comportant des actifs déployés dans plus de 30 (trente) pays afin de réaliser le mandat de l'Agence. Cette région travaille en étroite collaboration avec les équipes du Canada et les administrations étrangères. Ces partenariats comprennent des membres du secteur, comme les entreprises aériennes, pour nous aider à déterminer les risques afférents à la frontière.

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Le 1^{er} décembre 2016, le gouvernement du Canada a levé l'obligation de visa pour les ressortissants mexicains. La levée de l'obligation de visa est survenue peu de temps après la mise en place d'une exigence en matière d'entrée pour les ressortissants originaires d'un pays non visé par l'obligation de visa, c'est-à-dire l'Autorisation de voyage électronique. Par conséquent, le Mexique est devenu le premier pays à effectuer la transition de l'obligation de visa à l'Autorisation de voyage électronique.

Les fonctionnaires canadiens continuent de travailler en étroite collaboration avec les partenaires mexicains; dans la plupart des cas en mettant à profit et améliorant la collaboration existante afin d'assurer que les deux pays profitent entièrement des avantages de la levée de l'obligation de visa.

Il reconnaît également l'excellente coopération que nous avons avec nos partenaires aux vues similaires, ce qui pourrait aider à atténuer certains des risques de la migration irrégulière vers le Canada.

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For Internal Use Only

February 2017

Mexico Monthly Dashboard - Asylum claims, eTAs, Inadmissibility and Removals



Data Source: Data is being pulled from GCMS by IRCC using the Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW).



Canada

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Monthly Monitoring of the Mexico Visa Lift – Preliminary Data

Data as of February 28, 2017

Note to Audience

Disclaimers

This dashboard is based solely on preliminary claims data which will vary from the verified claimant data posted on Open Portal. As the data is preliminary, it is subject to change and may not match IRCC official counts.

For any asylum claimant requests concerning Open Portal data or otherwise, please contact the Research and Evaluation Branch (Statistics@cic.gc.ca). For requests concerning this dashboard or any asylum claims data, please contact the Operations Planning and Performance Branch's Refugee Mailbox (IRCC.OPPRefugeeStats-StatsRefugiesPRO@ci.gc.ca)

Please consult Open Portal (<http://open.canada.ca/en/open-data>) for verified claimants data.

Data is intended for internal use within IRCC, CBSA and TBS only and has not yet been released to the public. For approval to release this report externally, please contact the Data Protocol Unit (DPU) at IRCC.DPU-UPD@ci.gc.ca.

Data Source: Data is being pulled from GCMS by IRCC using the Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW).

Claims data varies from claimant data as claimant data eliminates the duplication of multiple attempts of an asylum seeker to enter the country as they are only eligible to claim asylum in Canada once. Claims data includes these multiple attempts to claim asylum.

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Monthly Monitoring of the Mexico Visa Lift – Preliminary Data

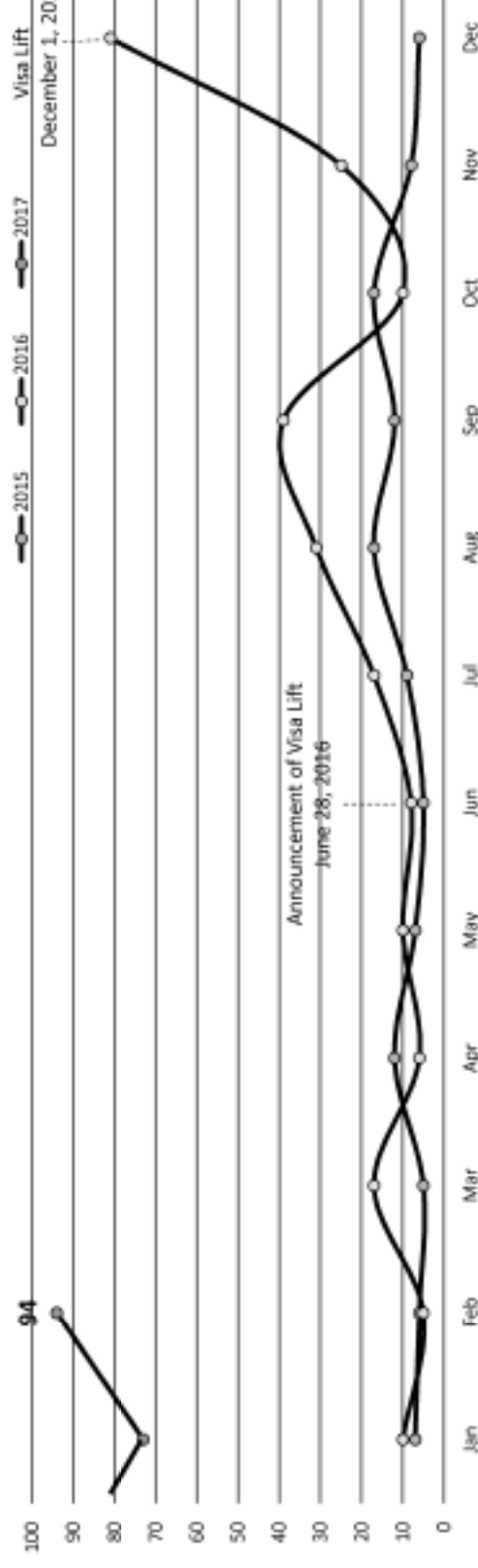
Data as of February 28, 2017

Asylum Snapshot - Mexico

Analysis

- Pre-visa implementation, annual asylum claims from Mexico peaked at 9,472 in 2008. This was an average of 789 claims per month. However this dropped significantly with the imposition of the visa in 2009.
- Canada received 111 claims from Mexican nationals in 2015, and 259 claims in 2016.
- Preliminary data illustrate a growing number of refugee claims. In December 2016 there were 81 claims, followed by 73 claims in January 2017 and 94 in February 2017.
- In February 2017, 60% of claims were made at the airport, in February 2016 no claims were made at the airport.

Asylum Claim Intake from Mexican Nationals



Mexican Asylum Claim Intake by Inland, Border & Airport

	Inland		Border	Airport	Total
December 2016	CBSA	2	IRCC	7	81
				64	
January 2017	CBSA	4	IRCC	11	73
				39	
February 2017	CBSA	3	IRCC	0	94
				57	

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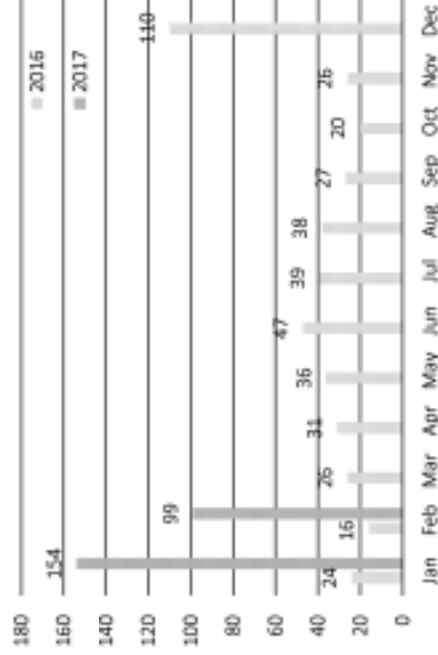
Monthly Monitoring of the Mexico Visa Lift – Preliminary Data

admissibility – Mexico

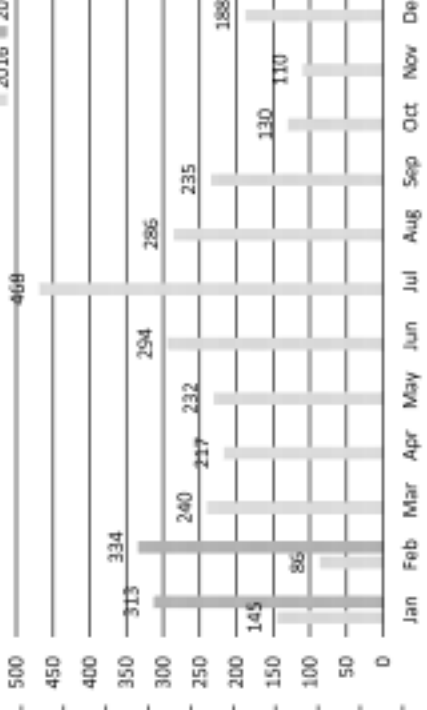
Data as of February 28, 2017

Analysis

A44 Reports Issued at POE and Inland Offices
(Excluding Refugee Claimants)

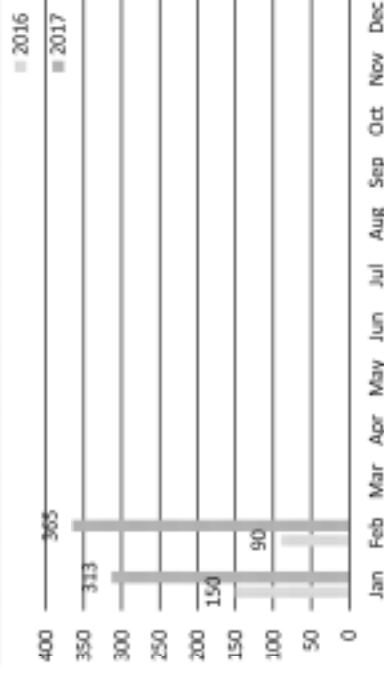


R42: Allowed to Leave Volumes
(Without A44 Reports)



Note: A44 reports are a legal document of inadmissibility outlining the allegation and a recommendation for removal order.

R42: Allowed to Leave Volumes (all)



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Monthly Monitoring of the Mexico Visa Lift – Preliminary Data

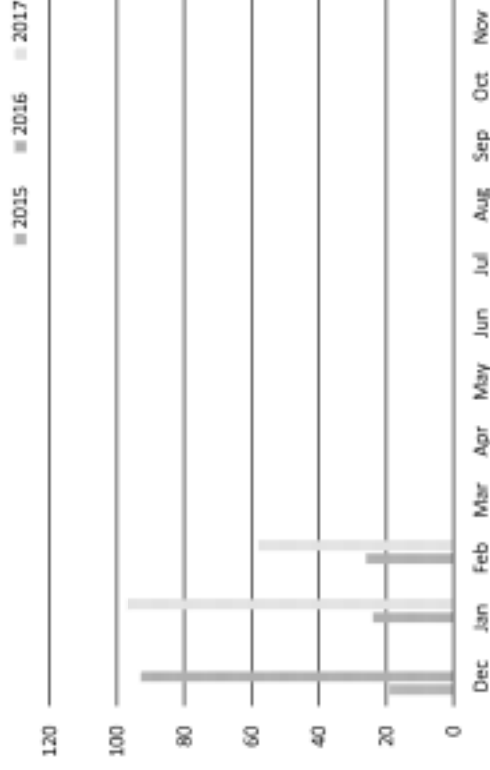
Data as of February 28, 2017

Detentions and Removals – Mexico

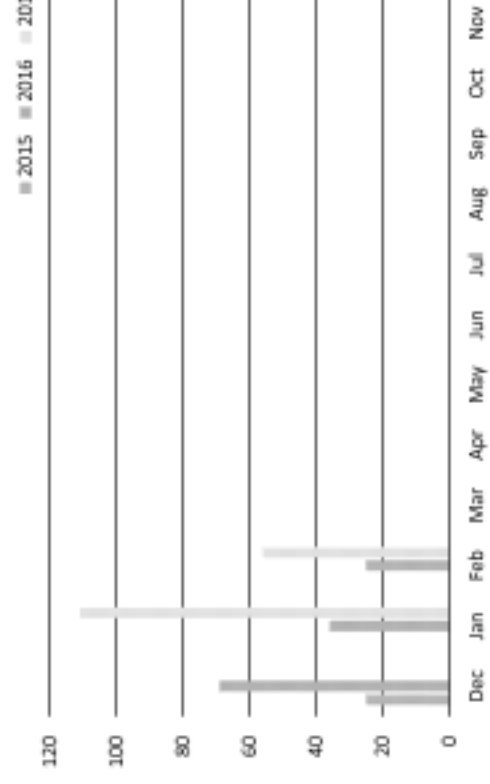
Analysis

- In February 2017, 58 Mexican nationals were detained by the CBSA as compared to 26 in February 2016 (i.e. an increase of 123%)
- In February 2016, while the visa requirement was still in effect, the CBSA removed 25 Mexican nationals.
- In comparison, in February 2017, after the removal of the visa requirement, the CBSA removed 56 Mexican nationals.

Detentions (since December 2016)



Removals (since December 2016)



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Travel Volumes - Mexico

Analysis

Mexican traveller numbers have increased significantly following the visa lift. According to Statistics Canada, over 30,000 Mexicans arrived in Canada in December 2016, close to triple the volume in November 2016 (11,404) and almost double what was seen in December 2015 (18,095).

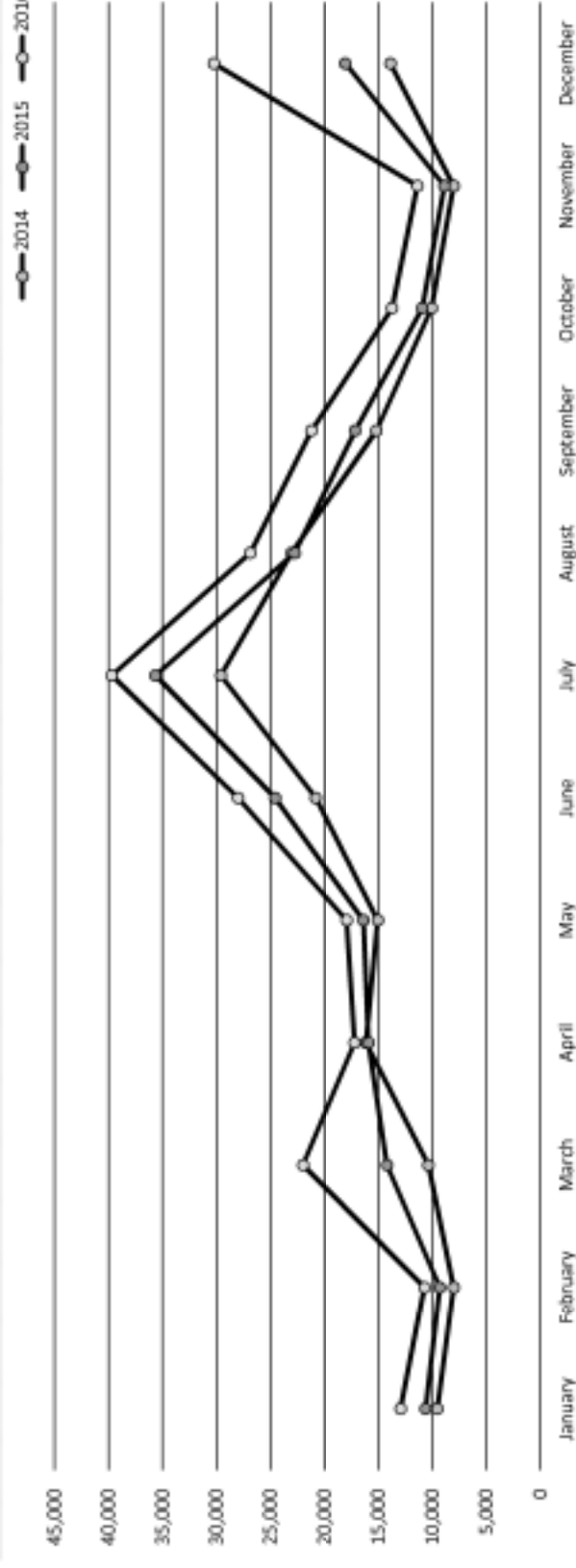
As traveller statistics are published on a quarterly basis, Mexican travel volumes for January and February 2017 are not yet known.

Number of Non-Resident Travellers Entering Canada, by Country of Residence: MEXICO

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
2014	9,572	8,049	10,396	16,173	15,077	20,830	29,618	23,078	15,207	10,090	8,048	13,914	180,051
2015	10,648	9,347	14,226	15,942	16,413	24,591	35,672	22,778	17,175	10,959	8,910	18,095	204,795
2016	12,969	10,750	22,005	17,236	17,962	28,026	39,720	26,895	21,226	13,757	11,404	30,268	252,211

Source: CANISM Table 427-0003

Number of Non-Resident Travellers Entering Canada, by Country of Residence: MEXICO



Source: CANISM Table 427-0003

Suggested Speaking Bullets:

- Canada values a positive relationship and strong ties with Mexico and was pleased to extend visa-free travel to Mexican citizens.
- Improved bilateral relations stemming from the visa lift are expected to facilitate increased business opportunities, trade and investment. As a result, the visa lift represents a growth opportunity for Canadians and Mexicans alike.
- The Canada Border Services Agency's (CBSA) funding will be used to increase resources both abroad and in Canada to address the impacts of the Mexico visa lift. To date, the CBSA has received \$6.3 million under Supplementary Estimates C.
- The Government of Canada will continue to monitor and address any safety and security concerns. The Public Safety Portfolio, along with Canadian law enforcement partners across the country and abroad, work collaboratively to protect Canada's safety and security. Combating serious and organized criminal activity and other unlawful activity is a priority for the Government of Canada.

Context:

Issue:

On December 1, 2016, the Government of Canada lifted the visa requirement for Mexican nationals traveling to Canada. As of this date, Mexican citizens no longer need a visa and, like other visa-exempt foreign nationals, can travel to Canada with a valid Electronic Travel Authorization (eTA).

Background:

Although Mexican nationals can now travel visa free to Canada, they are still required to present themselves to a Border Services Officer (BSO), and the BSO must be satisfied of the traveller's identity and admissibility before entry is granted. The BSO also reserves the right to examine persons and goods that are entering Canada. This is in addition to the normal screening and targeting process.

Overall, in support of the Mexico visa lift, the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) is receiving \$94.1 million over five years and \$19.2 million ongoing.

Current Status:

The CBSA continues to work with partners at Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) and the Public Safety Portfolio to monitor the impact of the Mexico visa lift, while mitigating associated risks.

Canadian officials have been working closely with Mexican partners – in most cases building on and enhancing existing collaboration - to ensure that the benefits of the visa lift are fully maximized by both countries.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Suggested Speaking Bullets:

- We continue to see a notable increase of irregular migrants and asylum seekers at our land border.
- Both the CBSA and the RCMP have undertaken measures to address this movement. As well, the CBSA has initiated interdepartmental planning with key federal partners to develop a coordinated federal response in the event of a larger influx of claimants.
- The CBSA screens all arrivals for security and serious violations of immigration legislation. This will not be compromised.
- My officials are working with American counterparts to ensure that there is an appropriate balance between security needs and the flow of legitimate trade and travel across our shared border.

Context:**Issue:**

President Trump's executive orders on illegal migration have had an impact between ports of entry. Since January 29, 2017, the number of illegal migrants who are claiming refugee status has grown to 803. We anticipate that these numbers will continue to grow with the release of a revised executive order and, also, warmer weather in the in the next few months.

Background:

President Trump signed an Executive Order on January 27, 2016, *Protecting the Nation From Foreign Terrorist Entry to the United States*, which led to the suspension of visa and other immigration benefits to nationals of Iraq, Iran, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen. The order also stipulated that the United States (US) would suspend all refugee admissions for 120 days and suspend indefinitely all refugee admissions from Syrian nationals. The order does not impact the domestic refugee determination system or individuals already in the US with a valid visa.

On February 9, 2017, the US Federal Court of Appeal upheld a lower court's suspension of the travel ban.

Coupled with these events, numerous US media outlets indicated that the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) began to escalate its operations to locate and deport criminal aliens, illegal re-entrants and immigration fugitives. The ICE Acting Director disputed that these removal operations were linked to President's Trump Executive Order that established immigration enforcement priorities (e.g. deportation priorities) for the Department.

On February 20, 2017, Secretary for Homeland Security John Kelly, issued policy directions to a number of heads of agencies focussed on enforcement on the US southern border and includes:

- *Asylum Procedures*- Officers are to conduct credible fear interviews in a manner that allows them to consider all information (including the individual's credibility) in making an eligibility determination.
- *Apprehension and Detention of Aliens* – The "catch and release" program from the Obama administration is abolished. Rather, individuals who are apprehended or encountered after illegally entering or attempting to illegally enter the US will be detained unless: they are being removed from the US; they are provided relief or protection from removal; they have lawful

Secretary indicates that the use of designations will increase to ensure the prompt removal of aliens at or near the border.

- *CBP Agents/Officers:* The Secretary directs the CBP Commissioner to immediately hire 5,000 additional Border Patrol agents and 500 Air and Marine Agents and Officers and the director of ICE to hire 10,000 officers. As well, the Director of ICE and the Commissioner of CBP are to undertake discussions/negotiations with state and local law enforcement agencies so that these law enforcement agencies may help enforce federal immigration law near the southern border.
- *Detention Facilities:* Detention capabilities at the southern border will increase to the greatest extent possible as a means to combat illegal migration.
- *Criminal organizations:* Secretary Kelly indicates that Central American criminal organizations have monopolized human trafficking, human smuggling and drug trafficking trades at the border. To counter this, the Directors of the Joint Task Forces (East and West) and ICE BEST teams are to undertake counter network operations to disrupt transnational criminal organizations.

The Secretary's policy direction does not jeopardize the US asylum system, which remains intact; therefore, the US continues to meet its international obligations (e.g. non-refoulement), which is imperative to the safe third country designation. This assessment is also consistent with that of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). With the release of this policy directive, we anticipate that there may be a surge and ongoing increased numbers of migrants at the border as a mixed flow of illegal migrants make their way across the border into Canada.

Current Status:

President Trump has indicated that a revised Executive Order will be released shortly. Publically, he has indicated that the order has been fine tuned to address the issues raised by the Court thereby addressing the constitutionality of the earlier Executive Order. We anticipate that permanent residents and certain visa holders will be exempt from the forthcoming travel ban.

Next Steps:

We will assess the revised Executive Order and provide you with an assessment when it is completed.

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- **Immigration detention is a measure of last resort, and we are investing \$138 million to improve and minimize its use by:**
 - **Expanding alternatives to detention**
 - **Significantly improving conditions at CBSA holding centres**
 - **Providing better mental and medical health services**
 - **Reducing reliance on provincial facilities**
 - **Improving access for legal and spiritual advisors**
 - **Strengthening partnerships with the Red Cross and the UNHCR**
- **In keeping with our commitment to openness and transparency, CBSA began publishing statistics about immigration detention in November, and additional data will become publicly available in May.**
- **Canadian law allows for immigration detention in prescribed and exceptional circumstances, including when there is a danger to the public, a flight risk, or when identity cannot be verified.**

On detention of minors:

- **We want to avoid detaining and housing minors in detention facilities as much as humanly possible.**
- **A recent University of Toronto report found that the total number of children in detention across the country has decreased significantly in 2016-17.**

with family members or child protection agencies. Legislation and policy are clear that minors are detained or housed in detention only as a last resort.

- There are instances where minors are allowed to remain in a holding centre with their primary caregiver, provided this is in the child's best interest. In such cases, classroom instruction is provided with a certified teacher.

On the use of provincial detention facilities in Ontario:

While we are focused on reducing reliance on provincial facilities, I would note that the existing Memorandum of Understanding between CBSA and the Province of Ontario was signed in October 2014 by the previous government.

The CBSA exercises responsibility for detentions to the highest possible standards, focussed on the physical and mental well-being of detainees and the safety and security of Canadians.

CBSA officers detain foreign nationals and permanent residents when there are reasonable grounds to believe they are inadmissible to Canada and are:

- a danger to the public;
- unlikely to appear (flight risk) for immigration processes; or
- unable to satisfy the officer of their identity (foreign nationals only).

In provinces where there are no immigration holding centres (IHCs) and/or the person presents a higher risk profile or is a public security risk, the CBSA relies on the use of provincial facilities.

On average, there are approximately 450 to 500 individuals detained under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA)* at any given time. These make up less than 0.02% of travellers to Canada per year.

Immigration detention is not punitive, but is exercised to ensure the integrity of the immigration system and to ensure public safety. *Detention* is a last resort and officers must always consider alternatives, which may include an individual's release on reporting conditions, including a performance bond; a cash deposit; the establishment of a bondsperson; or the acceptance into a community supervision program (currently exclusive to the Greater Toronto Area region).

A CBSA officer's decision to detain a person under the IRPA is subject to a review by the Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB). Detainees must appear before the IRB within the first 48 hours of being detained. At a detention review, the IRB may release the person, identify conditions for release, or determine that detention should continue. If the IRB determines that detention should be continued, the individual must appear in the next 7 days, and every 30 days thereafter.

On August 15, 2016, the Minister announced an investment of up to \$138 million over 5 years to transform the immigration detention system in Canada, which includes costs for Shared Services Canada, Public Services and Procurement Canada, and Employee Benefit Plan costs. The new National Immigration Detention Framework will expand partnerships, enhance alternatives to detention and include key investments in federal detention infrastructure. The funding will also be used to enhance mental and medical health services and support for individuals in IHCs.

The Government of Canada is expanding the availability of Alternatives to Detention, including the development of a Community Case Management and Supervision program to provide tailored risk management for released detainees. A series of stakeholder engagement consultations have been held to explore how best to expand the range of available Alternatives to Detention and reduce the number of minors in detention.

Two new infrastructure projects will replace existing IHCs in British Columbia and Quebec to reduce the use of provincial correctional facilities for immigration detention. The CBSA will continue to pursue a new service contract in the GTA region for the provision of an IHC with an increased capacity to detain medium and higher risk detainees (including persons with historical minor criminality), as opposed to provincial correctional facilities. The Toronto facility was built in 2004. By contrast, the Laval facility was built in the 1950s (adapted for CBSA use in 1996), and the Vancouver IHC is a small space in the airport basement that was adapted for CBSA use in 1999. The Vancouver facility cannot accommodate people for more than 48 hours (due to a lack of access to fresh air, natural light, healthcare or recreation/educational programming), which means that all detainees in the region must be transferred to provincial correctional facilities if detention exceeds 2 days.

The CBSA's 2015-16 Departmental Performance Report (p.35) highlights the work undertaken by the Agency to strengthen "consistency in detention practices and improved monitoring of the detentions program," based on "feedback from internal and external stakeholders, results from recent inquests and the annual Red Cross report."

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Peter Hill, Associate Vice

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- In order to ensure the efficient movement of trade and travel and keep our border secure, we must have a clear picture of who is entering and exiting our country.
- Bill C-21 will enable the collection of only basic information, similar to what is on page 2 of a passport, when someone leaves Canada.
- This new measure will fill several security gaps, such as our ability to track Amber Alerts, combat human trafficking, and prevent people from traveling overseas to join terrorist groups. It will also allow immigration authorities to know when someone who is here illegally has left the country.
- Unlike many countries, we do not currently collect exit information, which means we cannot be sure who remains in Canada and for how long.
- Collection of exit information at the land border will be done through an electronic exchange with the US, such that a record of entry into one country serves as a record of exit from the other.

On privacy:

- The Government of Canada takes its obligation to protect the privacy of Canadians seriously and the Office of the Privacy Commissioner has been engaged at all levels to mitigate potential privacy concerns.

On social benefits:

- People currently collecting social benefits in accordance with the law will not be affected.
- Anyone who has spent at least 20 years in Canada as an adult is

Entry (POEs). The information exchanged between Canada and the United States (US) is biographic information only, found on page 2 of a passport, and is limited to the information strictly necessary to accurately match an entry and exit record to a traveller. The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) continues to operate under this phase, and has exchanged over 17M records, of which 97% of have been successfully reconciled (e.g. entry into one constitutes an exit from the other).

The CBSA has engaged the Office of the Privacy Commissioner (OPC) to discuss how the Entry/Exit initiative can best ensure the protection of personal information. Through both Privacy Impact Assessments, and consultations with the OPC the CBSA continues to address the concerns raised and implement their recommendations such as the posting of signage at land border crossing to advise affected travellers that information was being collected and shared with the US.

Once fully implemented, the collection of exit information at the land border will be seamless and done through an electronic exchange of biographic entry information with the US, such that a record of entry into one country can be used as a record of exit from the other.

In the air mode, the CBSA would collect air exit information from air carriers. This information would not be shared systematically with the US.

Information collected under the Entry/Exit initiative will be disclosed using Customs Act authorities to the following federal partners:

- Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship to enhance immigration program integrity (i.e. determining compliance with residency obligations and citizenship revocation investigations).
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police on a case-by-case basis when the name of a known individual is matched against traveller information, including pre-departure airline manifests.
- Canadian Security Intelligence Service on a case-by-case basis when the name of a known individual is matched against inbound and outbound traveller information, including pre-departure airline manifests.
- Employment and Social Development and the Canada Revenue Agency for the purpose of administering benefits programs which also have residency requirements.

In the global context, exit information is collected on a regular basis. Our closest international partners all have some format of exit information collection, or are currently implementing a method to collect exit information. The US, United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand all have exit systems and key European Union member states have or are in the process of implementing similar programs.

The CBSA received \$78 million to develop the systems and technology required to allow the Agency to collect, analyze, use, store and disclose entry and exit information on all persons.

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des voyageurs et assurer la sécurité à la frontière, il est essentiel de savoir avec précision qui entre dans notre pays et qui en sort.

- Le projet de loi C-21 nous permettra de recueillir des données de base, semblables aux renseignements de la page deux du passeport, lorsqu'une personne quitte le Canada.
- Cette nouvelle mesure viendra combler plusieurs brèches de sécurité, comme notre capacité de faire le suivi des alertes Amber, de combattre le trafic des personnes, et d'empêcher des personnes de voyager à l'étranger pour se joindre à des groupes terroristes. L'initiative permettra également aux autorités responsables de l'immigration de savoir lorsqu'une personne a quitté le pays alors qu'elle y était illégalement.
- Contrairement à la plupart des pays, nous ne recueillons pas actuellement ces renseignements, ce qui signifie que nous ne sommes pas certain de qui demeure au Canada et pour combien de temps.
- Les données de sortie seront recueillies aux frontières terrestres par échange électronique avec les États-Unis, de sorte que les données d'entrée dans un pays servent comme renseignements de sortie de l'autre.

La protection de la vie privée

- Le gouvernement du Canada accorde une grande importance à la protection des renseignements personnels des Canadiennes et Canadiens et le Commissariat à la protection de la vie privée a été actif à tous les niveaux afin d'atténuer les problèmes touchant la protection de la vie privée.

Programmes d'avantages sociaux

- Les personnes qui touchent des prestations conformément à la loi ne seront pas affectées.
- Une personne qui a passé au moins 20 ans au Canada en tant

d'entrée automatisées à la frontière terrestre. Le Canada et les États-Unis (É.-U.) s'échangent des renseignements biographiques seulement, les renseignements contenus à la page 2 du passeport, et se limitent aux renseignements strictement nécessaires afin de correspondre adéquatement un dossier de données sur les entrées et les sorties à un voyageur. L'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada (ASFC) continue ses opérations en vertu de cette phase et a, à ce jour, échangé plus de 17 millions de dossiers, desquels 97 % ont été rapprochés (c.-à-d. : une entrée dans un pays est considérée comme une sortie de l'autre).

L'ASFC a fait appel au Commissariat à la protection de la vie privée du Canada (CPVP) afin de voir comment l'Initiative sur les entrées et les sorties peut s'assurer de protéger les renseignements personnels. Avec les évaluations des facteurs relatifs à la vie privée et les consultations avec le CPVP, l'ASFC continue d'aborder les préoccupations soulevées et fait des recommandations, notamment sur l'affichage de signalisation à certains points de passage frontaliers terrestres, afin d'informer les voyageurs concernés que les renseignements sont recueillis et partagés avec les É.-U.

Une fois la mise en œuvre complète, la collecte de données sur les sorties et les entrées aux frontières terrestres sera fluide et se fera par un échange électronique de renseignements biographiques sur les entrées avec les É.-U., de sorte qu'un rapport sur les données d'entrées dans un pays puisse être utilisé comme rapport sur les données de sorties d'un autre pays.

En ce qui concerne le mode aérien, l'ASFC souhaite recueillir les données sur les sorties des transporteurs aériens. Ces renseignements ne seraient pas partagés automatiquement avec les É.-U.

Les renseignements recueillis en vertu de l'Initiative sur les entrées et les sorties seront diffusés en vertu des dispositions de la Loi sur les douanes aux partenaires fédéraux suivants :

- Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada pour renforcer l'intégrité du programme d'immigration (p.ex. : établir la conformité entre le respect de l'obligation de résidence et les enquêtes de révocation de citoyenneté).
- Gendarmerie royale du Canada sur la base du cas par cas, lorsque le nom d'individus connus correspond aux renseignements sur un voyageur, incluant les données avant le départ des manifestes des lignes aériennes.
- Service canadien du renseignement de sécurité sur la base du cas par cas, lorsque le nom d'individus connus correspond aux renseignements de voyageur à l'arrivée ou à la sortie, incluant les données avant le départ des manifestes des lignes aériennes.
- Emploi et Développement social et l'Agence du revenu du Canada aux fins d'administration des programmes d'avantages sociaux qui contiennent aussi des exigences en matière de résidence.

Dans le contexte mondial, les renseignements sur les sorties sont recueillis sur une base régulière. Nos plus proches partenaires internationaux procèdent tous à une forme de collecte des données sur les sorties ou sont actuellement en processus de mise en œuvre d'une méthode de collecte de données sur les sorties. Les É.-U., le Royaume-Uni, l'Australie et la Nouvelle-Zélande ont tous un système de collecte de données sur les sorties et les États membres clés de l'Union européenne sont en processus de mise en œuvre de programmes similaires.

L'ASFC a reçu 78 millions de dollars pour l'élaboration des systèmes et technologies nécessaires pour permettre la collecte, l'analyse, l'utilisation, l'entreposage et la diffusion des renseignements sur les sorties et les entrées des individus.

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IMMIGRATION INFORMATION SHARING WITH THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Suggested Speaking Bullets:

- The CBSA frequently shares immigration-related information with US counterpart agencies.
- This exchange is carefully managed through established processes and agreements that permit both case-by-case and systematic immigration information sharing.
- The exchange of information between the CBSA and its domestic partners is governed by the *Privacy Act* and in some cases, the *Customs Act* in strict accordance with the law
- Where necessary and warranted, the CBSA develops written collaborative arrangements with partner departments and agencies in order to set guidelines surrounding the collection, disclosure, and retention of information.

Context:

Issue: The following provides a high-level overview of immigration-related information sharing between the CBSA and United States (US) counterpart agencies, as well as between the Agency and other government departments (OGDs).

Background

The Agency's most commonly used Immigration Information Sharing Arrangements with the US include:

- 2003 Statement of Mutual Understanding between the Department of Citizenship and Immigration Canada, the Department of Justice and the Department of State
- 2005 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in reference to the Automated Exchange of Lookouts and the Exchange of Advance Passenger Information (API)
- 2012 Treaty concerning Visa and Immigration Information Sharing

Most immigration information sharing between the CBSA and the US is done on a case-by-case basis. Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) has an automated, high-volume immigration information sharing service to screen visa and asylum applications.

Canada takes a case-by-case approach to sharing lookouts/target information with the US, and provides information when there is a nexus to the US. Information about lost, stolen and improperly obtained Canadian passports is routinely added to the Interpol database.

Information is shared on a case-by-case basis, when there is legal authority to do so and a clear nexus to the partner country.

The CBSA shares immigration information primarily with Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). In January 2017, the Information Sharing Annex to the Umbrella MOU between the CBSA and the RCMP was signed.

In support of the ongoing information sharing activities, the CBSA and IRCC are on updating the existing information sharing Annex.

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- Protecting the safety and security of Canadians is the foremost priority for the Canada Border Services Agency. Pursuant to the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, removal orders must be enforced as soon as possible.
- Prior to removal, individuals may seek leave for judicial review, as well as administrative review procedures that assess the potential risk to the person of returning to the country of origin.
- Everyone ordered removed from Canada is entitled to due process before the law and all removal orders are subject to various levels of appeal. Once individuals have exhausted all legal avenues of appeal/due process, they are expected to respect our laws and leave Canada, or be removed.
- In some cases, the CBSA may experience challenges with developing countries lacking the infrastructure and resources to re-integrate those who have been removed, which often results in lengthy delays in issuing travel documents. The Agency collaborates with foreign government agencies to both obtain travel documents and negotiate readmission agreements with a view to ensuring timely removal from Canada.
- Where identity documents are not available, foreign governments may conduct an in-person interview to confirm the identity and citizenship of the individual. The foreign national may refuse to participate in the interview.
- The CBSA will work with the representatives of a foreign government to facilitate the interview process of their nationals to confirm citizenship and to issue travel documents, including facilitating a delegation from their immigration department when necessary. The CBSA will provide the delegation with the complete travel document application, but does not provide any additional information nor access to the foreign national's file. Throughout the interview process, a Border Services Officer may be present at the request of the foreign government

The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) must meet the requirements to return someone to their country of citizenship.

Canada is obligated by law to remove those under removal order from Canada as soon as possible. To do so, a valid travel document is required. Canada works with foreign governments to obtain travel documents so inadmissible foreign nationals may return to their country of citizenship. In some cases, the CBSA may be able to remove an individual with an expired passport using a CBSA issued single journey document.

When a travel document is required, the CBSA submits applications, including identity documents, directly to the embassies or consulates in Canada, which have the delegated authority to issue travel documents but often will not do so without authorization from the appropriate authorities in their country.

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RÉPONSE SUGGÉRÉE :

- La protection et la sécurité des Canadiens et des Canadiennes sont la plus haute priorité de l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada. Conformément à la *Loi sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés*, les mesures de renvoi doivent être appliquées dès que possible.
- Avant le renvoi, une personne peut demander un contrôle judiciaire ainsi qu'un processus administratif d'examen qui évalue le risque potentiel pour la personne associé à son retour à son pays d'origine.
- Toute personne renvoyée du Canada a droit à un processus en bonne et due forme, et toute mesure de renvoi est assujettie à divers niveaux d'appel. Lorsqu'une personne a épuisé tous les recours d'appel légaux, on s'attend à ce qu'elle respecte nos lois et quitte le Canada ou elle est renvoyée.
- Dans certains cas, l'ASFC peut éprouver des difficultés lorsque les pays en voie de développement n'ont pas les infrastructures et ressources nécessaires pour réintégrer les personnes qui ont été renvoyées du Canada, ce qui occasionne de longs délais avant la délivrance des documents de voyage. L'Agence collabore avec les agences de gouvernements étrangers afin d'obtenir des documents de voyages et de négocier une entente de réadmission afin de garantir un renvoi rapide du Canada.
- Lorsque des documents d'identification ne sont pas disponibles, il est possible que des représentants de gouvernements étrangers mènent une entrevue en personne afin de confirmer l'identité et la citoyenneté d'une personne. L'étranger peut refuser de participer à cette entrevue.
- L'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada travaillera avec les représentants d'un gouvernement étranger afin de faciliter le processus d'entrevue de leurs citoyens pour confirmer leur citoyenneté et délivrer des documents de voyages, notamment la visite d'une délégation de leurs ministères de l'immigration, lorsque nécessaire. L'Agence fournira la demande complète de documents de voyages à la délégation, mais elle ne fournit aucun autre renseignement ni

Chaque pays fixe ses exigences d'entrée du pays pour ses citoyens et les étrangers. L'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada doit respecter ces exigences pour retourner une personne à son pays de citoyenneté.

Le Canada est tenu par la loi d'effectuer dès que possible le renvoi de personnes faisant l'objet d'une mesure de renvoi. Pour ce faire, un document de voyage valide est requis. Dans certains cas, il est possible que l'Agence renvoie une personne munie d'un passeport échu à l'aide d'un document à aller simple délivré par l'Agence.

L'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada présente toutes les demandes de documents de voyages, y compris les documents d'identification et les casiers judiciaires, le cas échéant, directement aux ambassades et aux consulats au Canada qui ont les pouvoirs délégués de délivrer des documents de voyages, mais qui le font rarement sans l'autorisation des autorités compétentes de leur pays.

Lorsque des documents d'identification ne sont pas disponibles, il est possible que des représentants de gouvernements étrangers mènent une entrevue en personne afin de confirmer l'identité et la citoyenneté d'une personne. L'étranger peut refuser de participer à cette entrevue.

L'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada travaillera avec les représentants d'un gouvernement étranger afin de faciliter le processus d'entrevue de leurs citoyens pour confirmer leur citoyenneté et délivrer des documents de voyages, notamment la visite d'une délégation de leurs ministères de l'immigration, lorsque nécessaire. L'Agence fournira la demande complète de documents de voyages à la délégation, mais elle ne fournit aucun autre renseignement ni l'accès au dossier du citoyen étranger. Un agent des services frontaliers peut être présent tout au long de l'entrevue à la demande du gouvernement étranger.

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Detentions Placemat

	Number of detainees*	Number Released/ Removed	Average detention	Detained in a CBSA facility (IHC)	Regional Breakdown of Total Detentions		
					Atlantic	Prairie	Quebec
	6,596	2,745/ 2,917	23.1 days	66%	29	330	1,245
	6,768	5,691/ 3,325	24.5 days	66%	28	467	1,156
	7,722	6,469 /3,980	23 days	69%	29	460	1,288
	8,739	7,361/ 4,458	20 days	70%	35	440	1,271
	9,043	7,540 / 4,426	19 days	71%	50	395	1,364

transfers or multiple arrest and release processes for the same detainee, the regional breakdown totals will be greater than number of detainees totals.

2015-2016 overview

Detainees for an average of 23.1 days
(%) detained in IHC Facilities
Detainees were accompanied minors
Detainees were unaccompanied minors
Day per detainee average cost

Reasons for Detention

Officers have discretionary authority to detain foreign nationals and permanent residents when there are reasonable grounds to believe the person is inadmissible and:

- a danger to the public
 - unlikely to appear (flight risk) for immigration processes
 - unable to satisfy the officer of their identity (foreign nationals only)
- Detention can also occur when:

- A CBSA officer has reasonable grounds to suspect, at a port of entry, that the person is inadmissible for security reasons, violating human or international rights, serious criminality, criminality or organized criminality
- It is necessary to complete the immigration examination
- A foreign national is designated as an irregular arrival by the Minister of Public Safety.

Arrivals:

Decision to detain a person can be reviewed by the CBSA
is after the person was detained.

Detention is reviewed by the Immigration and Refugee
The IRB reviews detention again 7 days later and 30 days

Detained Foreign Nationals:

Mandatory, with a review to occur within 14 days and every
thereafter until a final positive decision is made by the IRB on
claim, or until release is ordered by the IRB or the Minister
of Public Safety.

In mandatory detention are designated foreign nationals
of 16.

Remaining in detention past end of fiscal year.

Minors

- Minors are only detained as a last resort and the best interests of the child are considered.
- Minors are generally referred to child welfare agencies or held in holding centres.
- Minors have access to education while in detention (after 7 days)

Note: Accompanied minors may be housed with a detained parent if it is in the child's best interest.

Fiscal Year

2015-2016

2014- 2015

2013 - 2014

2012 - 2013

2011- 2012

Accompanied

181

135

161

259

265

Unaccompanied

20

21

17

24

26

Total
detained

201

156

178

282

291

Alternatives to Detention

Detention is a last resort. Alternatives are always considered. A person must meet the following conditions:

- conditions
- a deposit of money (cash bond) or a guarantee
- third-party risk management (e.g. Toronto Bail Program)
- global positioning system (GPS) bracelet

Removals at a Glance - 2015-2016

Beginning of Fiscal Year — April 1, 2015					
Citizenship	Wanted Inventory	Working Inventory	Stay Inventory	Monitoring Inventory	Total
Canada	4,504 (1,000) (4,217)	2,089 (708) (1,917)	407 (880) (323)	3,733 (411) (3,540)	10,733 (3,077) (9,997)
Mexico	3,848 (1,133) (3,557)	859 (321) (803)	207 (431) (180)	1,494 (531) (1,442)	6,408 (2,411) (5,902)
India	3,226 (76) (3,072)	1,219 (1,011) (1,046)	320 (114) (210)	1,408 (64) (1,243)	6,173 (355) (5,571)
Afghanistan	2,726 (77) (2,654)	632 (35) (591)	238 (78) (208)	2,506 (50) (2,438)	6,102 (2,440) (5,891)
Iran	188 (30) (171)	201 (29) (188)	2,821 (73) (2,741)	1,598 (105) (1,490)	4,808 (2,377) (4,590)
Other Countries	20,449 (1,489) (18,112)	11,596 (1,338) (9,450)	8,676 (2,987) (6,445)	40,888 (1,826) (37,865)	81,609 (7,640) (71,872)
Total	34,941 (1,085) (31,783)	16,596 (1,613) (13,995)	12,669 (3,383) (10,107)	51,627 (2,139) (48,018)	115,833 (9,020) (103,903)

Red highlights those reported for criminality

Blue highlights those who sought asylum

Enforced Removals				
Year	Total	Criminals	Failed Refugee Claimants	Voluntary Departure
5-16	8,432	1,373 (16%)	4,476 (53%)	1,050 (12%)
4-15	11,876	1,812 (15%)	7,318 (62%)	1,437 (12%)
3-14	14,041	2,011 (14%)	9,428 (67%)	2,044 (15%)
2-13	19,161	2,029 (11%)	14,489 (76%)	2,450 (13%)
1-12	16,692	1,890 (11%)	11,962 (72%)	2,971 (18%)

Individual removals refer to individuals who were reported for criminality but not necessarily removed for this inadmissibility

Removal Destinations (Top 5)		
Year	Destination	Total
5-16	United States	1,771
	China	485
	Hungary	452
	Mexico	451
	India	271
4-15	United States	2,200
	Hungary	1,062
	Mexico	770
	China	494
	Croatia	398

Removal Citizenships (Top 5)		
Year	Citizenship	Total
2015-16	United States	838
	China	575
	Hungary	458
	Mexico	456
	India	329
2014-15	United States	1,129
	Hungary	1,077
	Mexico	776
	China	507
	Columbia	425

Removal Priorities	
1. Safety or Security grounds (Security; Organized Crime; Human Rights Violations; Criminality)	
2. Failed Refugee Claimants	
3. All other inadmissible persons, including those who overstayed their allotted time in Canada; work or study without permission; misrepresent themselves; marriages of convenience; fraudulent documents; and those with insufficient funds to support themselves while in Canada.	

End of Fiscal Year — March 31, 2016					
Citizenship	Wanted Inventory	Working Inventory	Stay Inventory	Monitoring Inventory	Total
Canada	4,695 (1,110) (4,396)	2,033 (83) (1,852)	231 (70) (159)	3,735 (46) (3,538)	10,694 (309) (9,945)
Mexico	3,318 (81) (3,149)	1,031 (96) (829)	359 (107) (253)	1,454 (67) (1,290)	6,162 (351) (5,521)
Afghanistan	2,724 (82) (2,645)	554 (35) (502)	288 (70) (263)	2,579 (52) (2,511)	6,145 (239) (5,921)
Mexico	3,660 (109) (3,377)	569 (32) (522)	207 (41) (180)	979 (49) (931)	5,415 (231) (5,010)
Hungary	991 (56) (974)	268 (14) (240)	227 (23) (222)	2,713 (69) (2,677)	4,199 (162) (4,113)
Other Countries	19,941 (1,523) (17,561)	9,557 (1,344) (7,293)	9,234 (2,853) (7,011)	44,562 (1,884) (41,461)	83,294 (7,604) (73,326)
Total	35,329 (1,961) (32,102)	14,012 (1,604) (11,238)	10,546 (3,164) (8,088)	56,022 (2,167) (52,408)	115,909 (8,896) (103,836)

Black highlights totals

Red highlights those reported for criminality

Blue highlights those who sought asylum

Working Inventory contains cases that are being processed for removal including those who have access to pre-removal risk assessments.

Stay Inventory includes cases where litigation is in process, pre-removal risk assessments are pending, temporary suspension of removals are imposed, or foreign nationals are serving a term of imprisonment.

Monitoring Inventory includes cases that are pending refugee determination or pending permanent resident status.

Wanted Inventory includes cases under review to determine if a warrant is required or cases where a warrant has been issued for the arrest, detention, and removal of foreign nationals.

Removals broken down by Inadmissibility						
Removal Cause	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
Security (s 34)	8	9	9	7	7	7
Human Rights (s 35)	2	8	5	8	8	8
Criminality (s 36)	906	1,132	1,164	1,203	1,111	1,111
Organized Crime (s 37)	44	44	42	49	33	33
Health (s 38)	13	19	16	12	12	12
Financial (s 39)	25	18	13	13	13	13
Misrepresentation (s 40)	137	115	101	127	111	111
Cessation (s 40.1)	24	22	5	1	1	1
Non Compliance (s 41)	7,246	10,425	12,579	17,656	15,243	15,243
Inadmissible Family (s 42)	27	84	107	85	13	13

Average Cost of Removal

Costs can vary greatly. For example, a land removal to the US costs less than \$100; whereas, a high profile overseas removal may involve chartering a private plane, supplying medical personnel and escort officers that could cost up to \$500K.

At present, the estimated average cost for an unescorted removal is approximately \$1,500, while an escorted removal (two escort officers) is approximately \$15,000.

DEATHS IN CUSTODY

Suggested Speaking Bullets:

- The Government of Canada is aware of concerns about the immigration detention system. The CBSA is committed to creating a better, fairer system for the humane and dignified treatment of individuals while upholding public safety.
- When a death in custody occurs, an investigation is undertaken and the Agency fully cooperates in the investigation surrounding the case.
- In August, the Government of Canada announced a \$138 million new National Immigration Detention Framework (NIDF) that will enhance alternatives to detention, significantly improve conditions at federal Immigration Holding Centres in Vancouver, Toronto and Laval, and reduce reliance on provincial facilities where high risk detainees are held.
- Additional funding has been provided in the Framework to increase the level of access to on-site medical and mental health services at the three holding centres, such as nursing services, physician care, as well as, psychological and/or psychiatric support.
- These measures are meant to mitigate serious incidents, such a death in custody.

Context:**Issue:**

Since 2003, there have been **12 deaths in CBSA custody**: three suicides, four natural causes, one homicide; and three cases subject to ongoing investigation

Background:

The CBSA strives to maintain the highest national standards for program integrity and oversight of its detention program. The CBSA's quality assurance program, along with internal and external audits and evaluations, ensures it consistently strives to meet national detention standards and international protocols.

The Canadian Red Cross monitors CBSA compliance with national and international standards pursuant to a 2006 Memorandum of Understanding. The CRC regularly visits detention facilities (IHCs and provincial facilities) to monitor the treatment of detainees (by staff or other detainees); conditions of detention; ability for detainees to contact and maintain contact with family members; and legal safeguards. In 2013-14, the Red Cross carried out a total of 49 detention monitoring visits nationwide including 30 visits to provincial detention facilities.

The Red Cross encourages improvements to detention conditions and promotes the rights of detainees. At the same time, the CBSA regularly consults stakeholders and NGOs, such as the UNHCR, about detention issues and takes their recommendations into account as a means of continuously improving detention conditions.

The CBSA's Incident Management Working Group assesses whether appropriate national policies, guidelines and directives have been adhered to in relation to the incident and what remedies, if any, may be required. This assessment is delivered in the form of an After Incident Report, and may include a management action plan to address the report's recommendations. The working group ensures full implementation of the management action plans, and reports to the President.

Lastly, the 2016 National Immigration Detention Framework committed to \$138 million, over five

- expanding the availability of Alternatives to Detention (ATDs) nationally, including the ability to report by phone through voice recognition technology to minimize the need to report to the CBSA in person, maximize freedom of movement, facilitate compliance and optimize efficiencies;
- developing partnerships for the delivery of the immigration detention program, which include arrangements with community-based organizations to deliver the expanded ATD program; and the signing of provincial agreements for the detention of the highest risk individuals to standardize and improve treatment of those detainees that will continue to be held in provincial facilities;
- developing and implementing risk-based national policies and detention standards with an immediate focus on minors, long-term detention and mental health to improve detainee well-being;
- expanding medical and mental health support in the IHCs; and
- ensuring greater openness, accountability and transparency in the delivery of the immigration detention program.

Current Status:

The most recent inquest was in May 2016 for Joseph Charles Todd Dunn, who was held in the Niagara Detention Centre (Thorold, ON).

Services Agency only provides the name of a deceased detainee with the approval of the next-of-kin or if another authority releases the name publicly.

	Name	Date of death	Cause of Death	Detention Location
2	Jan SZAMKO	08-Dec-09	Natural Causes	Toronto West Detention Centre (coroner's inquest)
3	Kevon O'BRIEN-PHILLIP	02-Jan-10	Homicide	Toronto Don Jail
5	Shawn Dwight COLE	26-Dec-12	Natural Causes	Toronto East Detention Centre
7	Lucia VEGA JIMENEZ	28-Dec-13	Suicide	Vancouver Immigration Holding Centre (coroner's inquest)
8	Joseph Charles Todd DUNN	27-Sep-14	Suicide	Niagara Detention Centre, Thorold

**This individual was not under CBSA care and custody at the time of incident. Immediately following the incident CBSA incorrectly assessed that he was in CBSA custody.*

ISSUE: Responsibilities of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* are shared between Public Safety and Immigration Refugees and Citizenship Canada.

BACKGROUND:

The *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* came into force in June 2002. The CBSA assumed responsibility for immigration enforcement in December 2003. The Agency works closely with IRCC pursuant to a detailed Memorandum of Understanding, which outlines key roles and responsibilities when delivering the immigration program.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:

Q1: How are Ministerial responsibilities divided under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA)?

A1: Overall, the Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship is responsible for the administration of all matters under the IRPA. This includes, but is not limited to, establishing policy and processing in relation to refugee selection; visiting, working or studying in Canada; and immigrating to Canada permanently.

The Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness is responsible for the administration of the IRPA specifically as it relates to: examinations at ports of entry; enforcement of the legislation, including arrest, detention and removal of inadmissible persons; establishing policies for enforcement and inadmissibility for reasons of security, violating human or international rights and organized criminality; and, Ministerial Relief.

Q2: What are the Canada Border Services Agency's (CBSA) key roles under the IRPA

A2: The CBSA's key roles under the IRPA can be divided into three phases: 1) Pre-arrival; 2) At the Border; and, 3) From Within Canada

In the pre-arrival phase, the Agency's responsibilities include:

- security screening in support of immigration applications received by the Department of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship;
- screens travellers who are enroute to Canada by a commercial or other carrier;

At the Border, the Agency's responsibilities include:

- screens tens of millions of non-Canadian travellers every year in the land, air and marine mode
- processes applications for permanent and temporary resident status in addition to permits for work and study.

From Within Canada

- The Agency's inland immigration investigation program is vital in ensuring that foreign nationals and permanent residents who may pose a threat to Canada and Canadians and/or who may be inadmissible to Canada are identified, investigated and, where necessary, arrested and processed towards removal
- the CBSA's Hearings program contributes to the integrity of Canada's immigration system by representing the Minister of Public Safety and the Minister of IRCC before the Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB);
- the CBSA has the authority and responsibility to arrest, detain and remove permanent residents and foreign nationals who are found to be inadmissible to Canada. This activity is carried out at our borders and within Canada; and,
- the CBSA is required to remove inadmissible foreign nationals as soon as possible, which supports public safety, national security and program integrity goals

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CLASSIFICATION/ SAMPLING OF SUPPLY MANAGED GOODS**Suggested Speaking Bullets:**

- The Government of Canada maintains a strong commitment to the supply management system, which includes both poultry and dairy products.
- The CBSA administers the *Customs Tariff* on behalf of Finance Canada, and is committed to its role in supporting Canada's supply management system by ensuring the proper tariff classification of goods imported into Canada.
- Officials are aware of concerns regarding the possible declaration of broiler chicken meat as spent fowl meat and of dairy products as milk protein substances.
- Both spent fowl and milk protein substances may legally enter Canada duty-free under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).
- We are also aware of concerns that as dairy products may be further processed and the resulting product legally classified under Tariff provisions subject to relatively low rates of duty, there is the potential for misclassification of supply managed goods in those Tariff provisions.
- The CBSA continues to support Canada's agricultural sector through initiatives such as robust risk-managed inspections and sampling at the border, in addition to in-depth compliance verifications following entry of the goods into Canada.
- Simultaneously, the Government of Canada continues to consider the operational feasibility of a certification process and the use of DNA testing in order to ensure the proper tariff classification of imported chicken.

Context:

Issue: Confirmation of the proper classification of supply managed goods through sampling.

Background:

Canada's supply management system enables Canadian farmers to act collectively to negotiate price and adjust production to meet consumer demand. The Government of Canada has consistently affirmed its support of both the supply management system and its farmers.

The CBSA is responsible for administering the *Customs Tariff* (Tariff) on behalf of Finance Canada. The GoC enacted the Import Control List (ICL) to identify those supply managed goods that are subject to quota limitations upon importation to Canada. ICL goods are administered within the Tariff through pairs of "within access" and "over access" tariff items. The "within access" tariff item provides for a reduced rate of duty when importers are in possession of an import permit. Goods imported without an import permit are classified under the "over access" tariff classification and are subject to substantially higher rates of duty calculated on the value of the goods.

Broiler chicken is a supply-managed good subject to an over access rate of duty of 249%, while spent fowl, which is not, is duty-free under NAFTA. Milk protein substances, including diafiltered milk, are subject to an over access rate of duty of 270% (but not less than \$3.15/kilogram), but are duty-free under NAFTA. In fact, the CBSA has taken samples at the border and testing by the CBSA laboratory have found dairy derived products misclassified under dairy tariff classifications that are not subject to the supply management system or duty-free under NAFTA, or subject to a relatively low rate of duty; an example of

verification regime. Due to the high duty rate that is associated to supply managed goods, the CBSA is targeting importations of dairy products at the time of importation.

The CBSA, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and Global Affairs Canada is currently assessing the feasibility of a DNA test for spent fowl. The Agency also conducts post-importation compliance verifications to confirm that imported goods have been classified correctly and that all applicable duties and taxes have been paid.

with the possible circumvention of Canada's supply management system by importations of broiler chicken declared as spent fowl.

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- **The Government of Canada maintains a strong commitment to the supply management system.**
- **We recognize the need for Canada's chicken producers to be competitive, and we continue to support the poultry industry through initiatives such as compliance verifications at the border and following entry of the goods into Canada.**
- **Canada Border Services Agency officials are aware of concerns regarding the possible declaration of broiler chicken meat as spent fowl meat.**
- **The Government of Canada, through an interdepartmental working group, continues to assess the feasibility of DNA testing and a certification process in order to ensure the proper tariff classification of imported chickens.**

management system and its farmers.

The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) is responsible for administering the *Customs Tariff* (Tariff), on behalf of Finance Canada. The GoC enacted the Import Control List (ICL) to identify those supply managed goods that are subject to quota limitations upon importation to Canada. Broiler chicken is a supply managed good listed on the ICL, and is subject to a rate of duty of 249%.

Spent fowl is meat processed from egg laying hens once they have passed their useful productivity. It is a less expensive grade of poultry meat that is tougher and tastes different than the more expensive broiler chicken, which is of greater consumer demand. Broiler chicken is from young chickens who have not yet laid an egg. Spent fowl, which is not a supply-managed good, is duty free under the North American Free Trade Agreement, and subject to a rate of duty of up to 9% when imported from other countries.

Over the past several years, _____ and other poultry industry associations have approached the GoC alleging that broiler chicken is being imported as spent fowl, circumventing the supply management system and putting the Canadian poultry industry at risk of being economically disadvantaged. In addition to the alleged misclassification of broiler chicken, the _____ have also expressed concerns regarding the Agency's Duties Relief Program and associated Drawback Program which relieves duties if the good imported is used in the production of products that are subsequently exported (i.e. not entering Canadian commerce). Under that program, spent fowl can be substituted for broiler chicken intended for export, potentially allowing the imported broiler chicken to be diverted into the Canadian marketplace, displacing domestic production). The Agency has been actively engaged with the _____ in order to address their concerns and will continue to do so.

Concurrent with these discussions, the CBSA has continued to conduct detailed compliance verifications in order to confirm that imported goods declared by the importer to be spent fowl have been classified correctly and that all applicable duties and taxes have been paid. Recent compliance verifications, based on U.S. exporters voluntarily confirming documentation provided by the importer, have identified non-compliance in 6 of 8 cases resulting in a total assessment of \$3,977,981.15.

The Government of Canada announced on November 18, 2016, that it would be taking steps to address border controls for Supply-Managed Goods, including the tariff classification of spent fowl through either a certification requirement or using a DNA test to ensure the proper tariff classification for imports of spent fowl.

AAFC is leading the discussions on spent fowl certification in consultation with the CBSA, Finance Canada, and GAC. One option under consideration for implementing a certification process is the possibility of adding spent fowl to the ICL and to create a *General Import Permit* (GIP) to require a certificate certifying the importation as spent fowl from the originating country. In the case of importations from the United States, this would leverage the existing *Fowl Meat Verification Program* administered by the United States Department of Agriculture. Further review, including an opinion from GAC Legal Services, identified limitations regarding the GoC's ability to sanction importers who cannot produce a certificate, including the ability to reclassify goods to an over access tariff item based simply on the lack of a certificate. The Agency will work with AAFC and the other government departments to further consider the option of a spent fowl certification process.

The _____ working with Sterisense and Trent University's Natural Resources DNA Profiling and Forensic Centre, have developed a methodology for the DNA testing of chicken at the time of importation. Consequently, an interdepartmental working group with participation from Agriculture and Agri-food Canada (AAFC), Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and the CBSA has developed a work plan to confirm the scientific validity and reliability, and costs, of the proposed DNA test to ensure that the results of such tests would be recognized by external reviewing bodies such as the Canadian International Trade Tribunal or the Federal Court of Appeal. The operational feasibility may only be determined once the service provider is able to satisfy the working group of the validity of the testing process.

The Agency will continue to support Government of Canada efforts and direction.

système de gestion de l'offre.

- **Nous reconnaissons que les producteurs de volailles doivent demeurer compétitifs et nous appuyons l'industrie par le truchement d'un régime de vérification à la frontière et une fois les marchandises entrées au Canada.**
- **Les représentants de l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada sont sensibles à la crainte des producteurs comme quoi du poulet à griller serait déclaré comme de la volaille de réforme.**
- **Un groupe de travail interministériel étudie la faisabilité d'instaurer des tests d'ADN et un régime de certification, pour le juste classement des poulets importés. Ses travaux progressent.**

Le gouvernement a toujours appuyé le régime de gestion de l'offre et ses agriculteurs.

L'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada (ASFC) est responsable de l'administration du *Tarif des douanes* (Tarif) pour le compte du ministère des Finances du Canada. Le gouvernement du Canada a adopté la Liste des marchandises d'importation contrôlée (LMIC) pour identifier les marchandises qui sont assujetties à des contingents, lorsqu'importées au Canada. Le poulet à griller est un produit sous gestion de l'offre énuméré dans la liste des marchandises d'importation contrôlée et est assujetti à un taux de droits de 249 %.

Les volailles de réforme sont de vieilles poules pondeuses dont la viande est transformée une fois que leur cycle de productivité baisse. Il s'agit d'une viande de poulet de qualité moins chère, plus coriace et qui n'a pas le même goût que le poulet à griller plus dispendieux, qui est en plus grande demande chez le consommateur. Le poulet à griller vient de jeunes poules n'ayant pas encore pondu d'œufs. La volaille de réforme, qui n'est pas un produit sous gestion de l'offre, est exempte de droits en vertu de l'Accord de libre-échange nord-américain et est assujettie à un taux de droits de 9 % lorsqu'elle est importée d'autres pays.

Au cours des dernières années, avec d'autres associations représentant l'industrie de la volaille ont approché le gouvernement en évoquant que du poulet à griller était importé comme étant de la volaille de réforme ainsi contournant le système de gestion de l'offre et de ce fait exposant l'industrie de volaille canadienne à un désavantage économique. Outre la classification inappropriée du poulet à griller, les producteurs ont également exprimé des préoccupations quant au Programme d'exonération des droits et le programme de drawback connexe de l'Agence, qui prévoit l'exonération des droits lorsque les marchandises importées sont utilisées dans des produits qui seront exportés une fois transformés (n'entrent pas sur le marché canadien). En vertu de ce programme, la volaille de réforme peut être substituée pour du poulet à griller prévu pour l'exportation, permettant la possible infiltration du poulet à griller importé sur le marché canadien, délogeant la production nationale. L'Agence travaille étroitement avec les afin pour prendre acte de leurs préoccupations et continuera de le faire.

En plus de ces discussions, l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada a continué à effectuer des vérifications détaillées de conformité afin de confirmer que les marchandises importées déclarées par l'importateur pour être de la volaille de réforme ont été classifiées correctement et que tous les droits et taxes applicables ont été payés. Des contrôles récents, les exportateurs américains ayant confirmé volontairement les documents des importateurs, ont révélé une inobservation dans six cas sur huit, pour 3 977 981,15 \$ en droits à payer.

Le gouvernement du Canada a annoncé le 18 novembre 2016 qu'il s'occuperait des contrôles frontaliers pour les marchandises assujetties à la gestion de l'offre. Dans le cas de la volaille de réforme, ceux-ci consisteraient en un régime de vérification ou en des tests d'ADN pour garantir un juste classement.

AAC mène les discussions sur la certification de la volaille de réforme, en collaboration avec l'ASFC ainsi que les ministères fédéraux des Finances et des Affaires mondiales. Quant à la certification, l'une des options envisagées serait d'ajouter la volaille de réforme à la *Liste de marchandises d'importation contrôlée* et de créer une licence générale d'importation exigeant un certificat comme quoi la marchandise importée serait bien de la volaille de réforme originaire du pays en question. Dans le cas des États-Unis, procéder ainsi reviendrait à tirer parti du *Fowl Meat Verification Program* du département de l'Agriculture. Or d'après un examen plus poussé qui comprend un avis des Services juridiques des Affaires mondiales, le gouvernement du Canada ne pourrait sanctionner que dans une certaine mesure les importateurs sans certificat – même pour ce qui serait de reclasser les marchandises sous un numéro tarifaire « hors contingent ». Avec les autres ministères dont l'ACIA, l'ASFC va continuer à étudier l'option d'un régime de certification pour la volaille de réforme.

Les producteurs, en collaboration avec Sterisense et le Natural Resources DNA Profiling and Forensic Centre de l'Université Trent, ont mis sur pied une méthode d'analyse d'ADN des poulets au moment de l'importation. Un groupe de travail interministériel réunissant Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada (AAC), l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments (ACIA) et l'ASFC a dressé un plan de travail pour confirmer la validité et la fiabilité scientifiques, ainsi que les coûts, des tests d'ADN envisagés; il s'agit en effet que les résultats de ces tests puissent être reconnus par les organes d'examen externes comme le Tribunal canadien du commerce extérieur ou la Cour d'appel

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IMPORTATION OF SPENT FOWL

ISSUE STATEMENT:

The Government of Canada's (GoC) capacity to definitively distinguish between broiler chicken meat and meat from spent fowl in order to ensure the correct tariff classification of importations of those goods.

Spent fowl is a less expensive and lower quality grade of poultry meat than is the more expensive and more in demand broiler chicken. Spent fowl is not included on the Import Control List (ICL) and attracts a Most Favoured Nation duty rate of up to 9%. Broiler chicken is listed on the ICL and is therefore subject to import quotas and tariff rate quota duties exceeding 230% if imported without an import permit.

STATUS:

Over the past several years, _____ and other poultry industry associations have approached the GoC with concerns that imports of broiler chicken are being misclassified as spent fowl to circumvent the supply management system.

Following the conclusion of the Trans-Pacific Partnership negotiations on October 5, 2015, the former GoC announced it would implement a series of anti-circumvention measures to enhance border controls. One of these measures was the mandatory certification of spent fowl.

In order to address the enhanced border controls, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) is leading a Poultry Border Controls Working Group, comprised of representatives from the CBSA, Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), Finance Canada, and Global Affairs Canada (GAC). The group has met regularly since November 2015 and is exploring options that would ensure the legitimacy of spent fowl imports and improve the predictability of imports for the chicken industry.

Based on industry concerns, the Trade and Anti-dumping Programs Directorate conducted 25 post-release verifications in 2013 and 2014. While no instances of misclassification were found, statistics show that there was a 23% decline in imports of spent fowl following those verifications. Operational bulletins to frontline officers have been issued detailing the import requirements related to poultry for both the travellers and commercial streams. In May 2016, eight post release verifications were initiated on importers of spent fowl. These cases are still in progress.

In the past months, the GoC has appeared before the Senate Standing Committee on Agriculture, and Forestry and the House of Commons Standing Committee on International Trade to respond to questions regarding what actions have or will be taken to address the increased importation and possible misclassification of broiler chicken as spent fowl.

CONSIDERATIONS:

While _____ maintain that there is an issue of misclassification of broiler chicken as spent fowl, to date, these allegations have not been confirmed by the CBSA.

STAKEHOLDER VIEWS:

The CBSA has actively engaged _____ and other government departments in order to address concerns regarding the alleged misclassification of broiler chicken as spent fowl. _____ and the poultry processing industry continue to engage AAFC, GAC, Finance Canada and the CFIA on these issues.

NEXT STEPS:

The CBSA will continue to liaise with _____ other poultry stakeholders and Government of Canada colleagues regarding allegations of misclassification of broiler chicken.

The CBSA recognizes the concerns of Canada's chicken producers and will continue to fully support the Government of Canada's efforts to address this important issue.

Approved by: Martin Bolduc, Vice-President, Programs Branch
Date: November 4, 2016

- The Government of Canada maintains a strong commitment to the supply management system.
- The Canada Border Services Agency supports supply-managed industries through initiatives such as regular and robust risk-managed compliance verifications, both at the border and following entry of goods into Canada.
- The Canada Border Services Agency is aware of the concerns raised by industry stakeholders and has been actively engaged with industry and other government departments to address them.
- The Canada Border Services Agency's role is to administer the *Customs Tariff* and the Duties Relief Program on behalf of Finance Canada.
- The Canada Food Inspection Agency is responsible for the regulatory framework which governs the safety and composition of imported and domestically produced food products (e.g. spent fowl, diafiltered milk).

On the Duties Relief Program:

- Earlier this year, CBSA verifications found that five participants in the Duties Relief Program were improperly importing and selling supply-managed commodities, specifically poultry by-products. As a result, applicable duties, interest and penalties were assessed, and the importers' Duties Relief Program licences were suspended. Verifications of other participants are ongoing.

On spent fowl:

- Industry is concerned that imported, supply-managed chicken is being misclassified as spent fowl to circumvent the supply management regime.
- In partnership with Agriculture and Agri- Food Canada and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Canada Border Services Agency is

- The Canada Border Services Agency is addressing concerns about the possible misclassification of diafiltered milk through compliance verifications, including sampling liquid diafiltered milk upon importation at targeted points of entry.

around the potential circumvention of Canada's supply management regime and may negatively impact its farmers and processors.

BACKGROUND:

Canada's supply management system provides balance in the agriculture sector by enabling Canadian farmers to act collectively to negotiate price and adjust production to meet consumer demand. The Government of Canada (GoC) has consistently affirmed its support of the supply management system, the domestic processing industry, and its farmers.

Duties Relief Program and associated Drawback Program (DRP)

The CBSA administers the DRP on behalf of the Department of Finance Canada (FC); these programs improve the competitiveness of Canadian businesses by providing relief from the payment of duties on legally imported goods that are subsequently exported.

However, issues have been identified with respect to agricultural supply-managed goods (dairy, poultry and eggs), an industry sector for which the DRP were never specifically designed to provide relief. Use of the DRP for these goods may circumvent and undermine the protection associated with supply management and contribute to the potential domestic sale of imported duty-free goods being sold into the Canadian market at prices substantially lower than the prices established by Canada's supply management regime.

Elimination of these goods from the DRP would leave the Import for Re-Export Program, a stricter program administered by Global Affairs Canada, as the sole program available for duty relief upon the importation and re-exportation of supply- managed goods.

On October 5, 2015, the GoC agreed in principal to the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) trade deal. Supporting but separate from the TPP, the GoC announced anti-circumvention measures to enhance border controls with respect to agricultural supply-managed goods including the exclusion of these commodities from the DRP.

If determined, the Minister of Finance could review how to proceed with the possible exclusion of supply-managed agricultural commodities from the DRP. This could be done by legislative or regulatory amendments and may form part of a larger TPP related legislative package.

As a result of recent CBSA compliance verifications, some DRP participants' licenses have been suspended and appropriate duties, interest and penalties assessed. The CBSA continues to conduct regular compliance verifications on all types of goods imported into Canada.

Misclassified Supply Managed Goods

The CBSA is responsible for administering the *Customs Tariff* (Tariff), on behalf of FC. The GoC enacted the Import Control List (ICL) to identify those supply-managed goods that are subject to quota limitations upon importation to Canada.

Spent Fowl

Spent fowl is meat processed from egg laying hens once they have passed their useful productivity. It is a less expensive grade of poultry meat than broiler meat. Broiler chicken is from young chickens who have not yet laid an egg and is of greater consumer demand.

Broiler chicken is a supply-managed good listed on the ICL, and may be subject to a rate of duty of 249% if an import permit is not presented. Spent fowl, which is not a supply-managed good, is duty-free when imported from the United States and subject to a rate of duty of up to 9% when imported from other countries.

The _____ and other poultry industry associations have approached the GoC alleging that broiler chicken is being imported as spent fowl, circumventing the supply management system and putting the Canadian poultry industry at risk of being economically disadvantaged.

Concurrent with these discussions, the CBSA has continued to conduct detailed compliance verifications in order to confirm that imported goods declared by the importer to be spent fowl have been classified correctly and that all applicable duties and taxes have been paid.

Diafiltered Milk

Diafiltered milk is produced by processing milk or cream to create a good with a high percentage of milk protein. It can be used as a substitute for domestic milk or cream in the manufacturing of dairy products.

To clarify, the CBSA does not rely upon a definition of "diafiltered milk" and classifies such importations in accordance with the Tariff under the category of "milk protein substances". The proper tariff classification of these goods is legislatively defined by the percentage of milk protein content measured in the "dry state", even if imported in a liquid form. If produced in the United States, milk protein substances can enter Canada duty-free under NAFTA or are subject to a rate of duty of 270% when imported without an import permit. Currently, MPS is only imported from the United States.

The CBSA continues to address the DFC's concerns of possible misclassification of diafiltered milk through regular and robust risk-management based verifications and other compliance activities. Due to the high duty rate that is associated to supply managed goods, specifically dairy and milk proteins, the CBSA is targeting importations to sample liquid diafiltered milk at the time of importation, including testing by the CBSA laboratory.

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IMPORTATION OF LIQUID MILK PROTEIN SUBSTANCES

ISSUE STATEMENT:

The Dairy Farmers of Canada allege that milk originating in the United States is being improperly imported duty free as a liquid milk protein substance (liquid MPS), also referred to as diafiltered milk, circumventing Canada's supply management system, and having a negative impact on the domestic dairy industry.

Liquid MPS, or diafiltered milk, is milk or cream that has been subjected to multiple filtering processes to remove water and other milk constituents (lactose, fat and minerals) in order to increase the concentration of milk protein. Liquid MPS is not milk or cream and is subject to a different tariff classification. The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) is legally obligated to classify goods in accordance with the *Customs Tariff* (Tariff), which defines the tariff classification of milk protein substances based on an 85% milk protein content, calculated on a dry weight basis. Diafiltered milk is classified as a "milk protein substance" of either Chapter 4 or Chapter 35. Liquid MPS produced in the United States that is classified under Chapter 35 of the Tariff can legally enter Canada duty-free under the North American Free Trade Agreement. Currently, liquid MPS are only imported from the United States.

STATUS:

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) provides reports internally to other government departments on the volume of, and trends in, importations of milk protein substances, including liquid milk protein substances. Over the past two years, those reports have indicated a significant increase of imports from the United States. In order to allow the Government of Canada to identify specific importations of liquid diafiltered milk, a statistical breakout separating liquid and dry products was added to the Tariff on February 1, 2016.

This increase in imports may be due to a heightened demand for liquid MPS in Canada based on new manufacturing processes that allow such goods to be used in the manufacturing of cheese and other dairy products. The only means to distinguish between milk and liquid MPS is by a chemical analysis through laboratory testing.

The CBSA continues to address the possible misclassification of liquid MPS through its robust risk-management based verification regime. In order to verify that such importations are being properly declared, the Programs and Operations Branches initiated a target at various ports of entry to take samples of goods declared as liquid MPS at the time of importation. To date, laboratory analysis has determined that there have been no instances of misclassification for goods declared as liquid milk protein substances.

CONSIDERATIONS:

Milk products imported and misclassified could displace domestic production and cause financial harm to domestic dairy producers.

STAKEHOLDER VIEWS:

The Dairy Farmers of Canada and the various provincial associations for dairy producers have been very vocal about the alleged misclassification of milk protein substances imported into Canada.

The Dairy Farmers of Canada recognize that the lawful importation of liquid MPS is not a trade issue but an issue with the enforcement of its use in domestic production of dairy products (e.g. cheese). The Canadian Food Inspection Agency is responsible for the enforcement of domestic production regulations, including the Cheese Compositional Standards.

The Dairy Farmers of Canada have already brought media attention to this issue. The CBSA will work with other government departments with responsibilities related to importations of milk in order to ensure consistent Government of Canada messaging.

NEXT STEPS:

The CBSA will continue to monitor and assess the volume of importations across Canada in order to ensure proper tariff classification of milk protein substances.

The CBSA recognizes the concerns of Canada's dairy producers and will continue to fully support the Government of Canada's efforts to address this important issue.

Approved by: Martin Bolduc, Vice-President, Programs Branch
Date: November 4, 2016

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES (NAFTA)**Suggested Speaking Bullets:**

- Canada's trade negotiations are led by Global Affairs Canada (GAC); however, specific Chapters are further negotiated by other government departments and agencies.
- The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) leads negotiations on origin procedures provisions and co-leads, with GAC, negotiations of trade facilitation provisions.
- The CBSA has a robust post-release program designed to measure compliance with implemented trade agreements.
- We are confident that we have the capacity to potentially renegotiate the Chapters for which we are responsible under NAFTA.

Context:

Issue: Impact to the CBSA on the potential renegotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

Background:

The Customs Procedures Chapter, more commonly referred to as origin procedures, are used to administer the rules of origin and enable the trade community to take advantage of the preferential tariff treatment afforded under the NAFTA. The Chapter provides detailed procedures that place obligations on the signatory parties on how to administer the rules of origin and the requirements for exporters, producers and importers to take advantage of the NAFTA preference. These include such areas as certification of origin, records, importer and exporter obligations, verifications, appeals, co-operation and advance rulings. The Agreement also contains Uniform Regulations that provide for additional assurances of consistency by the Parties in the application of the origin procedures, especially with respect to origin verifications.

Next Steps:

The CBSA is awaiting further instruction from GAC.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CANADA EUROPEAN UNION COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC AND TRADE AGREEMENT (CETA)**Suggested Speaking Bullets:**

- The Government of Canada and the European Union will implement the *Canada-European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement* (CETA) in 2017.
- CETA requires the Canada Border Services Agency to conduct origin verifications of Canadian exporters on behalf of and upon request of individual European Union member state's customs authority.

Context:

Issue: Impact of implementation of the CETA on the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA).

Background:

The Government of Canada and the European Union will implement the *Canada-European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement* (CETA) in 2017. The CETA is an agreement between Canada and 28 EU member states.

Current Status:

Key Operational Business Trends and Facts and Figures

2015-2016 Agency Administration*

<i>Program Activity</i>	<i>Planned Spending (\$)</i>	<i>Human Resources (full-time equivalents)</i>
Risk Assessment	\$171,596,479	1,051
Secure and Trusted Partnerships	\$41,903,422	370
Admissibility Determination	\$1,005,063,014	7,655
Criminal Investigations	\$26,600,469	305
Immigration Enforcement	\$159,242,116	1,173
Recourse	\$11,277,889	113
Revenue & Trade Management	\$98,440,479	911
Internal Services	\$358,551,233	2,129
TOTAL	\$1,872,675,101	13,707

* Source: Canada Border Services Agency Report on Plans & Priorities, 2015-16

2015-2016 Operating Environment

The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) administers over 90 acts and regulations and provides services at 1,280 locations across Canada and abroad ranging from large scale operations (i.e. Ambassador Bridge) to small, remote, unstaffed marinas. These locations breakdown as follows:

- 224 Airports;
- 3 Mail Processing Centres;
- 10 Cruise Ship Operations;
- 12 Ferry Terminals;
- 117 Land Borders
- 27 Rail Offices;
- 71 Sufferance Warehouses;
- 46 International Offices;
- 216 Commercial Vessel Clearance Facilities;
- 437 Marine Reporting Sites
- 54 Inland Offices.

A day at the Canadian border

On an average day, CBSA delivers a wide range of programs and services.

People

- **253,052** total travellers; including:
 - **170,490** land, rail and marine travellers;
 - **82,562** air travellers.

Goods

- **30,892** highway shipments;
- **11,760** air cargo shipments;
- **1,196** marine containers
- **\$1.645** billion worth of trade of commercial goods

Postal/Courier

- **162,301** postal shipments and **107,272** courier shipments.

Key Operational Business Trends and Facts and Figures

2015-2016 Program Delivery

Travellers and Trade

- 92.4 million travellers;
- 27.2 million cars;
- 30.1 million air passengers;
- 4.2 million traveller examinations;
- 16.3 million commercial releases;
- 141,132 commercial examinations;
- 187,653 trains and vessels (cargo and passenger);
- 39.1 million courier shipments;
- 790,462 courier shipments examined;
- \$30.6 billion in revenue collected.

Immigration Related Functions

Removals: CBSA removed 8,432 failed refugee claimants and other inadmissible individuals from Canada in FY 2015-2016. 16 percent of those removed were foreign national criminals.

Detentions: 7,174 detention holds (6,596 detainees) for an average of 23 days. There were 4,665 immigration holds representing 65 percent (4,379 detainees – 66%) in CBSA immigration holding centres. The average cost per day per detainee was \$351*.

- 5,184 males and 1,412 females detained;
- 181 (2.7 percent) of detainees were accompanied minors;
- 20 (0.3 percent) of detainees were unaccompanied minors;

*Average cost per day per detainee has yet to be finalized

Seizures

- 11,163 drug seizures at an estimated value of \$ 329 million;
- \$ 33.2 million in currency seized (1,966 seizures) / Suspected Proceeds of Crime accounted for \$ 2.5 million (100 seizures);
- 829 firearms seized (459 seizures) (firearms seized include restricted, non-restricted and prohibited);
- 8,922 prohibited weapons seized (4,489 seizures);
- 1,610 tobacco seizures made;
- 288 prohibited importations seizures (excluding child pornography, firearms and weapons seized);
- 143 seizures containing 549 items of child pornography.

*Our Missing Children Program 2015

- 36 missing children recovered.
- Over 1,800 children recovered since the inception of the program in 1986.

Key Operational Business Trends and Facts and Figures

*Please note that Missing Children information is only available on a calendar year basis.

Arming Program 2015-2016

- As of April 1, 2016, a total of 260 Duty Firearm Courses have been delivered, resulting in 6,492 successfully trained and equipped officers.

**IMPROVING THE INTEGRITY OF THE CANADA BORDER SERVICES
AGENCY OPERATIONS**

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- **The Canada Border Services Agency is seeking funding of \$2.0 million in the 2017-18 Main Estimates, and \$172.7 million through the 2017-18 Supplementary Estimates (A) to address non-discretionary salary and non-salary obligations.**
- **This funding will help relieve a short term financial pressure while the CBSA undertakes a renewal exercise in 2017-18, that will generate options for ensuring the sustainability of its operations and the delivery of results for Canadians.**

Integrated border management is driven by a complex array of external factors, including steadily growing international air travel, e-commerce, the changing Canada-US relationship, bilateral and multilateral customs and trade agreements, and evolving criminal and national security risks. The CBSA is seeking \$2M in the 2017-18 Main Estimates to enhance its outbound targeting, case management, trends analysis, and interdictions and enforcement at major ports of exit across the country.

In addition, other elements beyond the Canada Border Services Agency's (CBSA) control require incremental operational effort, additional training and, often, system changes that unexpectedly drive resource requirements.

Over 80 percent of the Agency's annual appropriations are dedicated to salary (\$1.1B in 2016-17), the majority of which are allocated to front-line operations (approximately \$0.9B in 2016-17).

Through previous budget decisions, the CBSA received funding for specified, limited periods of time to maintain the integrity of border operations.

- Budget 2011 provided \$25M for 2011-12;
- Budget 2012 provided \$25M a year for the period 2012-13 to 2014-15; and,
- Budget 2015 extended the \$25M into 2015-16.

In Budget 2016, the Government provided a further \$129.5M to the CBSA over five years to sustain operations and service levels. The funding profile is as follows: \$36.6M; \$29.7M; \$25.4M; \$21.1M; and, \$16.7M. Treasury Board (TBS) approved only the first year of funding (\$36.6M) in December 2016. Through these Supplementary Estimates, the Agency is requesting \$29.7M of the total \$172.7M for 2017-18.

The remaining \$143M was provisioned by the Minister of Finance to the CBSA in the fiscal framework for investments in border integrity to address residual program integrity pressures in 2017-18. While this funding is sought for inclusion in Agency Reference Levels, it will be placed in a frozen allotment and only released at the discretion of senior officials from the CBSA and TBS as well as their respective Ministers.

While the exact composition of the full \$143M will continue to be refined over the course of the year, the Agency anticipates the potential for urgent operational requirements in the near term as follows:

Salary: \$42.8M in Collective Bargaining-related liabilities;

Non-Salary: \$100.2M in liabilities composed of deferred IT infrastructure maintenance and upgrades from 2016-17.

The CBSA is in a challenging financial situation. This contingency funding provides a measure of certainty that, should it be required, the Agency is able to continue operations without creating undue liabilities into the future.

Throughout 2017-18, with the assistance of TBS, the Agency is undertaking a comprehensive review to identify scalable options to resolve long standing program integrity pressures based on a thorough analysis of the CBSA's mandate, programs, services, cost structure and cost drivers.

To enhance stewardship and resource management, a new Financial Management and Investment Board (FIMB) has been struck, with the President of the CBSA as Chair. This Board will focus the Agency's governance of strategic financial and human resource management, investment planning and performance measurement. This Board will serve as the lynchpin of the Agency's shift towards a stronger culture of stewardship-focussed, data-driven decision making.

Finally, the Agency will continue to deliver on its key government commitments including recent immigration initiatives and its TB-approved projects while staying within its authorities.

**IMPROVING THE INTEGRITY OF THE CANADA BORDER SERVICES
AGENCY OPERATIONS**

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- **The Canada Border Services Agency is seeking funding of \$172.7 million through the 2017-18 Supplementary Estimates (A) to address non-discretionary salary and non-salary obligations.**
- **In 2017-18, in consultation with Treasury Board Secretariat officials, the Agency will undertake a comprehensive review of its mandate, programs, services and costs to ensure that it is cost effective and sustainable going forward.**

Integrated border management is driven by a complex array of external factors, including steadily growing international air travel, e-commerce, the changing Canada-US relationship, bilateral and multilateral customs and trade agreements, and evolving criminal and national security risks.

In addition, other elements beyond the Canada Border Services Agency's (CBSA) control require incremental operational effort, additional training and, often, system changes that unexpectedly drive resource requirements.

Over 80 percent of the Agency's annual appropriations are dedicated to salary (\$1.1B in 2016-17), the majority of which are allocated to front-line operations (approximately \$0.9B in 2016-17).

Through previous budget decisions, the CBSA received funding for specified, limited periods of time to maintain the integrity of border operations.

- Budget 2011 provided \$25M for 2011-12;
- Budget 2012 provided \$25M a year for the period 2012-13 to 2014-15; and,
- Budget 2015 extended the \$25M into 2015-16.

In Budget 2016, the Government provided a further \$129.5M to the CBSA over five years to sustain operations and service levels. The funding profile is as follows: \$36.6M; \$29.7M; \$25.4M; \$21.1M; and, \$16.7M. Treasury Board (TBS) approved only the first year of funding (\$36.6M) in December 2016. Through these Supplementary Estimates, the Agency is accessing \$29.7M of the total \$172.7M for 2017-18.

The remaining \$143M was provisioned by the Minister of Finance to the CBSA in the fiscal framework to address residual program integrity pressures in 2017-18. While this funding is sought for inclusion in Agency Reference Levels, it will be placed in a frozen allotment and only released at the discretion of senior officials from the CBSA and TBS as well as their respective Ministers.

While the exact composition of the full \$143M will continue to be refined over the course of the year, the Agency anticipates the potential for urgent operational requirements in the near term as follows:

Salary: \$42.8M in Collective Bargaining-related liabilities;

Non-Salary: \$100.2M in liabilities composed of deferred IT infrastructure maintenance and upgrades from 2016-17.

The CBSA is in a challenging financial situation. This contingency funding provides a measure of certainty that, should it be required, the Agency is able to continue operations without creating undue liabilities into the future.

Throughout 2017-18, with the assistance of TBS, the Agency is undertaking a comprehensive review to identify scalable options to resolve long standing program integrity pressures based on a thorough analysis of the CBSA's mandate, programs, services, cost structure and cost drivers.

To enhance stewardship and resource management, a new Financial Management and Investment Board (FIMB) has been struck, with the President of the CBSA as Chair. This Board will focus the Agency's governance of strategic financial and human resource management, investment planning and performance measurement. This Board will serve as the lynchpin of the Agency's shift towards a stronger culture of stewardship-focussed, data-driven decision making.

Finally, the Agency will continue to deliver on its key government commitments including recent immigration initiatives and its TB-approved projects while staying within its authorities.

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SERVICE DELIVERY

- Providing good service is important to us.
- The Agency has a Service Strategy that is updated every year. It outlines our service priorities such as our service standards, client/stakeholder engagement, and service improvements.
- Every year, we review and update it, in particular our service inventory and service standards.
- In 17/18, we are pursuing a number of new service approaches, for example:
 - We are examining the feasibility of e-signature functionality and electronic transfer of original documents;
 - How we can make real-time performance information available;
 - How we can develop a stronger Agency approach to Service Culture and client-service excellence; and
 - How we can collect client feedback to inform service redesign and improved usability.
- A good examples of how service thinking is being integrated into the Agency's work include:
 - The use of client-centric design in the development of the new kiosks being rolled out at airports and the eDeclaration

Background on GOC service charter:

- The Service Charter is one of 11 Results & Delivery Charters developed government-wide. The Service Charter was recently approved, but has not yet been announced by the Government.
- The Charter is organized around three anticipated results:
 - Client-Driven Design and Delivery, Across All Channels
 - Easy Online Services
 - Seamless Delivery

- The CBSA is one of six departments who are leading service-related initiatives highlighted in the Charter.
- The CBSA is the lead for two of the 10 streams, with five initiatives overall:

More Convenient International Travel for Everyone

1. Expansion of automated border services at airports (Primary Inspection Kiosk)
2. Introduction of mobile eDeclarations (App)

Simplified Border Services for Business

3. Streamlined import processes (Single Window Initiative)
4. Simplified client account management for duties and taxes (Accounts Receivable Ledger)
5. Electronic payments of taxes and duties (Accounts Receivable Ledger)



Canada Border
Services Agency

Agence des services
frontaliers du Canada



Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) Overview and Priorities

November 2016

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PROTECTION • SERVICE • INTEGRITY

Canada



CBSA's Mandate

Our Mandate:

The CBSA provides integrated border services that support national security and public safety priorities and facilitates the free flow of persons and goods, including animals and plants.

Our Vision:

An integrated border agency that is recognized for service excellence in ensuring Canada's security and prosperity.





CBSA Supports Security and Prosperity At Home and Abroad

In 2015-16, the CBSA:

Economy – facilitated the flow of legitimate goods and travellers across our border; processed 92.4 million travellers; collected \$30.6B duties and taxes; and supported a tourism industry that generated over \$20 B.

Security – prevented entry into Canada of inadmissible goods and travellers; seized 459 firearms and 11,163 drugs worth \$329 M.

Safety – worked with law enforcement partners to find and remove immigrants who have violated our laws.

Health – screened, examined and detained travellers who may have been ill; ensured food safety and security; and made 61,686 food, plant and animal seizures.

Internationally – strengthened coordinated border management and global supply chain management through international engagement.



Who We Are

A workforce of 14,000+ employees, including approximately 6,500 uniformed officers who work 24/7 at 1,200 points+, across Canada and internationally

117 land border crossings
71 customs warehouses
27 rail offices



226 airports
426 marine reporting sites
12 ferry terminals
10 cruise ship operations
3 detention centers



217 commercial vessel clearance facilities
3 mail processing centres
36 international offices

On an average day

253,150 travellers enter Canada	\$79M duties collected
15,154 trucks enter Canada from the U.S.	12 weapons seized
107,272 courier shipments processed	31 drug seizures
\$1M/minute of Canada-U.S. trade	\$90,900 in currency seizures
23 removals of inadmissible individuals	



What We Do

We manage the flow of people and goods to and from Canada and protect the supply chain from threats

Travellers

92.4M travellers
(95% BWT target met or exceeded)



27.2M cars



16.4M

commercial releases



39.2M courier shipments

30.1M air passengers



187,653 trains and vessels
(cargo and passengers)



790,462 courier

shipments examined

We protect the safety and security of Canadians by preventing cross border illegal activity

8,432 removals
(persons who were inadmissible to Canada)



6,596 detentions
for an average of 23 days



9,746 firearms and weapons seized
(restricted, non-restricted and prohibited)



11,163 drug seizures
(value of \$329M)

We contribute to the health of Canadians

1,610 tobacco seizures



61,686 plant, food and animal seizures



\$20B in tourism



\$30.6B duties and taxes collected

We support the Canadian economy



How We Do It: Major Business Lines

- **Traveller:**
 - Facilitating the easy flow of admissible travellers into Canada while intercepting inadmissible travellers
- **Commercial and Trade:**
 - Facilitating the import and export of commercial goods, ensuring the compliance of trade chain partners and collecting duties and taxes on imported goods
- **Enforcement and Intelligence:**
 - Targeting, identifying, investigating and conducting enforcement actions against those who do not comply with border-related legislation
- **Internal Services:**
 - Workforce, infrastructure, information technology and corporate processes to support border management



Our Changing Landscape

Security and Prosperity...

- Global flows of people, trade and finance are more integrated and complex, which presents new risks and opportunities.
- Geopolitical and economic volatility are on the rise.

...Border management is increasingly complex and requires global cooperation.

People...

- An estimated 65 million people were displaced last year.
- Emerging threats and conflicts require vigilance.
- Our traveller volumes in the land mode are decreasing, while volumes in air mode are increasing.
- There are increased concerns about global human health.

...CBSA must change to ensure that it manages traveller flows effectively.

Trade and Finance...

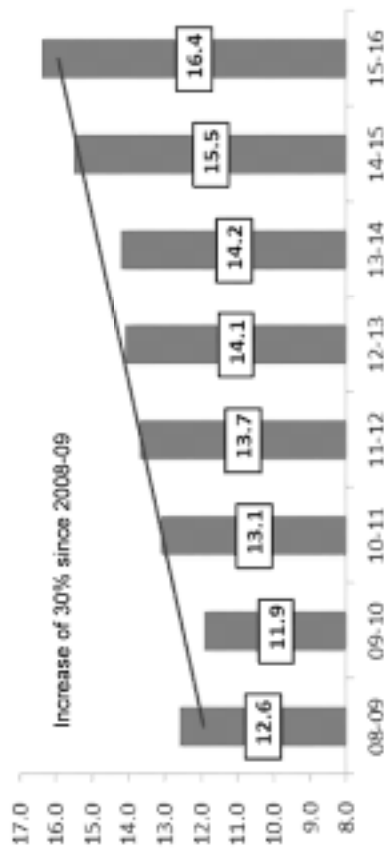
- Global trade flows are expected to triple to \$85 trillion by 2025.
- Growth of postal and courier shipments is significant.
- CBSA undertakes 16.4M in commercial releases and almost \$30B in revenue collections annually.
- Commercial trade fraud accounts for between 3-5% of global GDP.
- Organized cross-border crime is increasingly networked, fluid, opportunistic, and tech savvy.

... CBSA must transform trade enforcement and intelligence and data management. 7

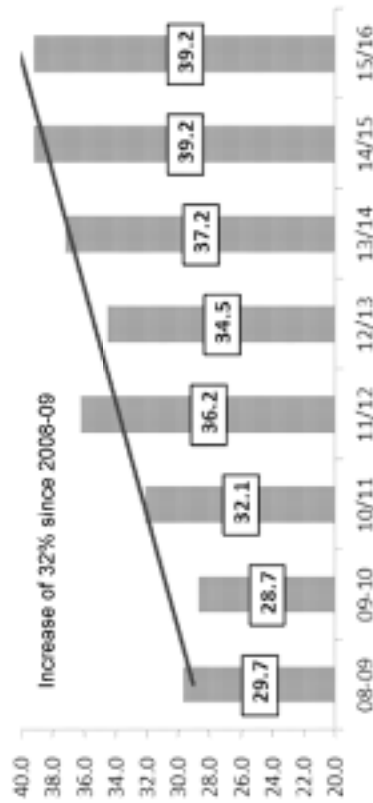


Trends at a Glance

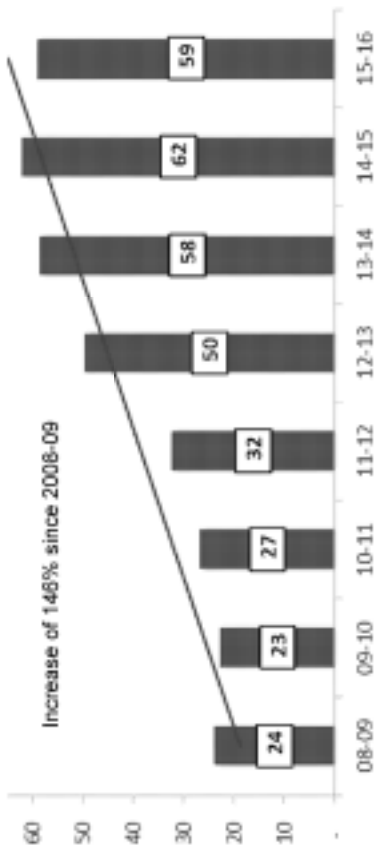
Commercial Releases
(millions)



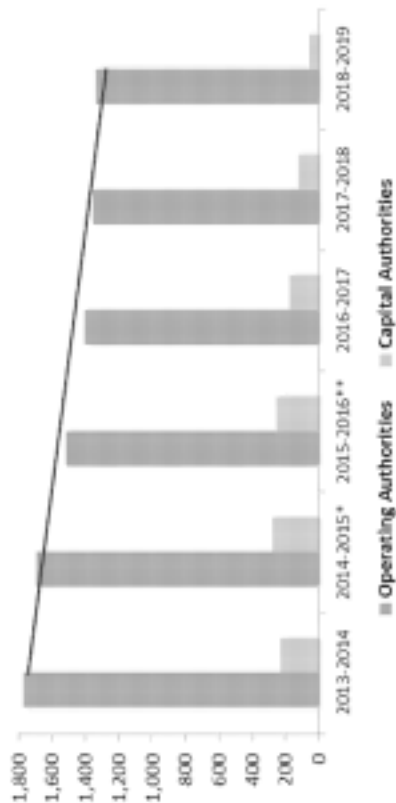
Courier Shipments
(millions)



Postal Shipments
(millions)

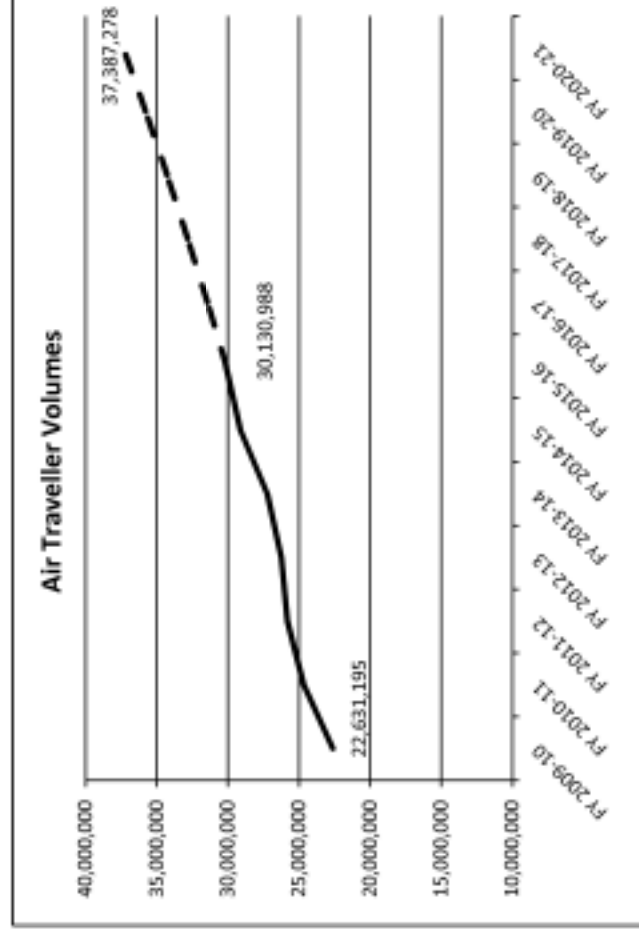
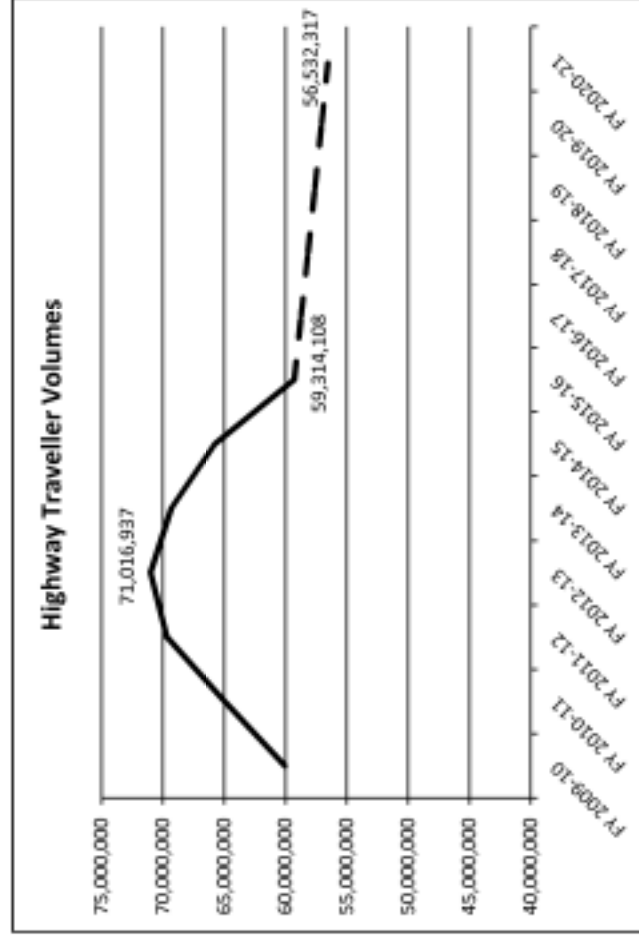


Financial Authorities
(\$ millions)





Traveller Volumes Forecast



Highway Traveller Volumes Forecast

- There is a direct link between currency exchange rate and highway traveller volumes. Q1 2016-17 is the first quarter to witness an increase in the average exchange rate since Q3 2012-13.
- For this forecast we assumed the average growth rate from the last seven years, -0.96%, will continue forward over the next five years.

Air Traveller Volumes Forecast

- Air traveller volumes have steadily increased over the last several years. Over the last seven years, they have averaged 4.41% growth.
- For this forecast, we assumed the average growth rate will continue forward over the next five years.



Risk Management

- Risk Management crosses all aspects CBSA's business – from enterprise level to daily Border Services Officers (BSO) interactions with people and goods at the border
- HQ support for risk planning and management:
 - Integrated Risk Management Framework (enterprise level)
 - National Border Risk Assessment (Program and Operations risk)
 - Program Integrity Agenda (picking important problems and fixing them)
 - Border Operations Centre link to Government Operations Centre
 - National Targeting Centre
 - National Security Screening Division
- Front line support – multiple CBSA systems and tools like VACIS, RADNET, Detector Dogs, ABC, Trusted Programs



Priorities

Canada-US

- Pre-clearance/pre-inspection – travellers and cargo
- “Entry/Exit” and IAPI
- Beyond the Border (BtB) Action Plan – CBSA lead in 10 projects, and implicated in 17 of 32 initiatives – and the next iteration of the Canada-US agenda post-US election

Canada-Mexico/Trilateral

- NEXUS

National Security and Safety

- Respond to the changing landscape

Investing in Infrastructure:

- Construction of the Gordie Howe International Windsor-Detroit Bridge (completion in 2020-21)
- Commitment to invest in Ports of Entry infrastructure (Budget 2015: \$440M; budget 2016: \$67M)

11



Immediate Program Priorities

- Legislative and regulatory agenda:
 - Entry/exit – legislation introduced on June 15, 2016
 - Pre-clearance – legislation introduced on June 17, 2016
 - “Review”: Repeal elements of C-51 and Parliamentary review of national security; review of CBSA
- Improve export verifications
- Strengthening the National Immigration Detention Framework
 - Upgrades to immigration holding centre facilities to improve quality of care and help meet program and operational challenges and policy review
- CBSA Transformation: Border 2030



Operational Challenges

- Immigration
 - Expand Canada's intake of immigrants and refugees
 - Mexican visa requirements
 - ETA 2.0
- Summer is our peak travel season
- Postal modernization/e-commerce
- Operational impact of IT outages
- Program integrity and financial situation



Discussion

- Visits to regions
- Future briefings
 - Legal Framework
 - CBSA Budget/Financial Situation
 - Programs Branch
 - Detentions
 - Operations Branch
 - IST Branch
 - HR/Corporate Affairs



ANNEX B: Key Partners and Stakeholders

Local Law Enforcement:

- Provincial and municipal law enforcement agencies



International Partners:

- US Customs and Border Protection (USCBP)
- Mexico
- Five Eyes (Canada, US, Australia, New Zealand and UK) and Border 5 and the FCC (Five Country Conference)
- World Customs Organization (WCO) (180 countries, 75% of which are developing countries)





Annex B: Key Partners/Stakeholders: NGOs

The CBSA also works closely with industry stakeholders through associations and Non-government organizations on the design and evaluation of policies, work force, programs and services, including:

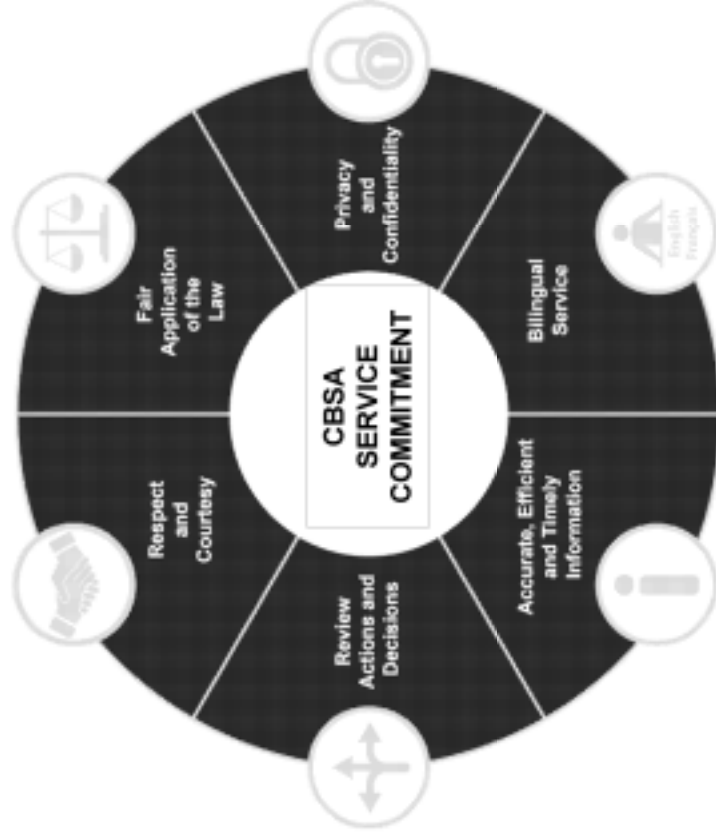
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| • Association of International Customs and Border Agencies | • Canadian Vehicle Manufacturers Association |
| • Canadian/American Border Trade Alliance | • International Air Transport Association |
| • Canadian Association of Importers and Exporters Inc. | • Railway Association of Canada |
| • Canadian Chamber of Commerce | • Shipping Federation of Canada |
| • Canadian Courier and Logistics Association | • Customs and Immigration Union |
| • Canadian Federation of Independent Business | • Canadian Bar Association |
| • Canadian International Freight Exporters Association | • Red Cross |
| • Canadian Manufacturers and Forwarders Association | • United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| • Canadian Society of Customs Brokers | • Canadian Council of Refugees |



Annex C: Our Service Commitment

At the CBSA, service excellence is everyone's responsibility.

- We are committed to providing bilingual services that:
 - Are knowledgeable, accessible and fair
 - Are courteous, timely, and respectful of privacy
 - Meet or exceed client expectations
- Clients can submit feedback through our website.
- Complaint/redress mechanisms include: enforcement and trade appeals, litigation and external redress.





Travellers - Fiscal Years 2015-16 and 2016-17

Port	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17
PIA Terminal I	8,432,017	8,568,022
PIA Terminal III	4,820,923	6,103,147
Vancouver International Airport	5,410,225	6,007,069
PET Airport Traveller	5,093,682	5,369,683
Ambassador Bridge	5,335,790	5,136,254
Peace Bridge	5,082,659	4,969,559
Fort Erie Travellers	4,416,920	4,336,971
Douglas	4,604,030	4,336,636
Pacific Highway	4,098,520	4,020,111
Detroit Windsor Tunnel	3,689,806	3,693,478
Total	50,984,572	52,540,930

Created by: PRU - RW

Source: CMRS - Traveller General - Traveller Operations

Date: May 8, 2017



Commercial Release Volumes - FY2015-16 and 2016-17

Port	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17
Ambassador Bridge Commercial	1,952,531	1,936,268
Sarnia Commercial (Blue Water Bridge)	1,554,597	1,796,384
Hamilton Commercial	1,391,300	1,793,254
Pearson International Airport Commercial	1,426,309	1,496,773
Fort Erie Commercial	995,896	1,023,131
Calgary Commercial	948,405	1,018,566
Pacific Highway Commercial	912,864	969,968
Queenston Br Commercial	666,638	755,745
Emerson Commercial	625,710	627,213
Vancouver International Airport Commercial	572,381	573,082
Total	11,046,631	11,990,384

Created by: PRU - RW

Source: CMRS - Commercial General - Commercial Operations

Date: May 8, 2017

SUMMER ACTION PLAN**Suggested Speaking Bullets:**

- **The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) is taking concrete steps to prepare for the summer season in 2017 to ensure the free flow of goods and travellers across the border.**
- **Technology and the necessary resources will be optimized to minimize border wait times.**

Context:**Issue:**

The summer season brings an increase in traveller and commercial volumes at ports of entry (POE) across Canada, which presents operational pressures for the CBSA.

Background:

Every year, the CBSA prepares for the peak summer season to ensure operational flexibility and the Agency's ability to respond to increasing pressures at the POEs. The CBSA increases student hiring, leverages resources within and from other POEs, and uses technology to maximize the traveller and trade experience.

Operational challenges (such as availability of staff during the summer) often result in stakeholders expressing their concerns related to border wait times in both commercial and traveller modes; bridge and airport authorities have used media outlets and letter writing campaigns to convey their dissatisfaction.

Current Status:

Following the 2016 summer season, the CBSA undertook a review of the challenges and lessons learned. The Agency is moving forward with best practices identified from previous years and is adding new measures to support frontline operations (such as earlier planning for surge capacity and deployment teams; streamlined processes for summer student hiring; and implementation of new technological solutions that will facilitate border processing at major POEs). The CBSA will continue to enhance workforce composition, negotiate Variable Shift Scheduling Agreements and address immediate requirements to facilitate entry for legitimate travellers and goods entering Canada.

OVERSEAS INTERDICTION**Suggested Speaking Bullets:**

- A well-functioning border is essential to Canada's security and prosperity.
- While I cannot comment on specific operations of the CBSA, I can advise that alerts and notices pertaining to fraudulent documents are regularly distributed to Border Services Officers and Agency personnel to ensure that every traveler arriving in Canada has the legal right to enter and is properly documented.
- This can include the overseas examination of travel documents for authenticity to ensure that passengers boarding flights to Canada are properly documented.

Context:**Issue:**

Preventing improperly documented arrivals in Canada.

Background:

The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) seeks to identify border related risks at the earliest point in the travel continuum; to this end, it has personnel in over 30 countries that work closely with CBSA operations in Canada and other countries. These partnerships include industry partners, such as airlines, to help identify and mitigate border related risks.

The CBSA uses tools, such as advance passenger information (API); the Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA); Interactive Advanced Passenger Information (IAPI); and visa confirmation, for board/no board recommendations to airlines and airline agent training and overseas.

The CBSA also produces intelligence products and issues guidelines, information alerts and bulletins to inform CBSA operations, law enforcement partners and, in some instances, industry partners (such as airlines), on border-related risks. These products are distributed in accordance to their security classification and established purpose. Not all partners receive all products.

CBSA officers and partners use this information to identify and take action when individuals attempt to travel to Canada irregularly or without the required documentation.

Next Steps:

The Agency will continue to monitor irregular migration trends and patterns to ensure that its international resources are best placed around the world to respond to ongoing risks.

ISSUE: Do Border Services Officers have the authority to examine a traveller's cellular phone or other electronic good at the border?
Do Border Services Officers have the authority to compel travellers to give the password to their electronic goods (i.e. cell phone)?

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- I am aware of this issue and can assure you that Border Officers are trained to conduct all border examinations with as much respect for privacy as possible. The Canada Border Services Agency is committed to maintaining the balance between an individual's right to privacy and the safety and security of Canadians.
- The *Customs Act* allows Border Officers to examine any goods that have been imported into Canada in order to ensure compliance with our laws. A "good" is defined as any document in any form, and therefore includes electronic media and their content.
- The examination of electronic goods at the border contributes to interdicting illegal goods, such as child pornography, at Canada's border.
- Individuals have the obligation to present and open their goods if requested to do so by a Border Officer. Because a password can be required to open and examine documents on an electronic device, it can be compelled to allow for the traveller's obligations to be fulfilled.
- The Agency's current policy reflects existing legislation and jurisprudence. We will continue to monitor legal developments to ensure they remain up to date.

entitled "Examination of Digital Devices and Media at the Port of Entry – Interim Guidelines". It provides guidance on a Border Services Officer's authorities when examining digital devices or media at ports of entry and explains limitations to those authorities as well as guidelines on when such examinations should and can be performed.

Paragraph 99(1)(a) of the *Customs Act* gives Border Services Officers the authority to examine "goods" (including electronic goods) on a no-threshold basis at the border (i.e. without reasonable grounds) for customs-related purposes. In this context, "goods" are defined in section 2(1) of the Act to include "any document in any form" and therefore encompasses electronic documents.

Examination of digital devices and media must always be performed with a clear link to administering or enforcing CBSA-mandated program legislation that governs the cross-border movement of people and goods.

Individuals also have the obligation under section 13 of the *Customs Act* to present and open their goods if requested to do so by a BSO. Because a password can be required to open and examine documents on an electronic device, it can be compelled to allow for the traveller's obligations to be fulfilled. Failure to provide a password can result in the detention or seizure of the electronic device.

While it is the CBSA's current policy to only examine electronic goods where there are indicators present, the current legislative scheme does not require it. This allows us to conduct random examinations as well as progressive, indicator-based examinations. The examination of electronic goods uncovers a range of Customs-related offences ranging from electronic receipts proving that goods were undervalued or undeclared, to the interception of prohibited goods contained within the devices themselves (child pornography, obscenity, etc.).

CONTACTS:	Tel. no. 613-952-3266 OR 613-614-4715	Approved by Martin Bolduc, Vice-President, Programs Branch	Tel. no. 613-948-4445 OR 613-286-7080
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Prepared by
Sébastien Aubertin-Giguère,
A/Director General

Est-ce que les Agents des services frontaliers ont l'autorité d'ordonner au voyageur de leur donner le mot de passe pour leur appareil électronique (téléphone cellulaire)?

RÉPONSE SUGGÉRÉE :

- **Je suis au courant de ce sujet et je peux vous assurer que les agents des services frontaliers reçoivent de la formation pour mener toutes les inspections à la frontière dans le plus grand respect possible pour la vie privée des personnes. L'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada s'engage à maintenir l'équilibre entre le droit des personnes à la vie privée et la sécurité des Canadiens.**
- **La Loi sur les douanes permet aux Agents des services frontaliers d'examiner toutes marchandises importées au Canada afin de s'assurer qu'elles respectent nos lois. Une « marchandise » inclut par définition « tout document, quel que soit son support », et inclus alors les appareils et les supports électroniques ainsi que leurs contenu.**
- **Les examens d'appareils électroniques aux points d'entrés contribuent à l'interception de matériel prohibé, tel que la pornographie juvénile, à la frontière canadienne.**
- **Les individus ont l'obligation de présenter et déballer leurs marchandises si un Agent lui demande de le faire. Étant donné qu'un mot de passe peut être requis afin d'accéder et examiner un appareil électronique, les voyageurs peuvent être sommés de le fournir afin de remplir leurs obligations.**
- **La politique actuelle de l'Agence reflète la jurisprudence et les lois en force aujourd'hui. Nous continuerons de suivre tous développements légaux afin de s'assurer que nos politiques restent à jour.**

opérationnel intitulé « Examen des appareils et des supports numériques aux points d'entrée – Lignes directrices provisoires ». Il contient des directives concernant les pouvoirs qu'ont les agents des services frontaliers lorsqu'ils font l'examen d'appareils et de supports numériques aux points d'entrée et décrit les limites de ces pouvoirs ainsi que les lignes directrices relatives au moment où ces examens devraient être effectués.

Le paragraphe 99(1)(a) de la Loi sur les douanes octroie aux agents des services frontaliers le pouvoir d'examiner les « marchandises » (incluant les marchandises électroniques) sur une base sans seuil à la frontière (p.ex. : sans motifs valables) aux fins douanières. Dans ce contexte, les « marchandises » sont définies dans l'article 2(1) de la Loi afin d'y inclure « tout document, quelle que soit sa forme » et englobe donc les documents électroniques.

L'examen d'appareils ou de supports numériques doit toujours être motivé par un lien clair avec l'application ou l'exécution de la législation frontalière, prévue dans le mandat de l'ASFC, qui régit la circulation transfrontalière des personnes et des marchandises.

Les voyageurs sont aussi tenus, en vertu de l'article 13 de la Loi sur les douanes, de présenter et d'ouvrir leurs marchandises à la demande d'un agent des services frontaliers. Comme un mot de passe peut être requis pour ouvrir et examiner des documents sur un appareil électronique, les voyageurs peuvent être sommés de les fournir afin de satisfaire à leurs obligations. Le refus de fournir un mot de passe peut mener à la détention ou à la saisie de l'appareil électronique.

Même si la politique actuelle de l'ASFC est d'examiner les appareils électroniques que lorsqu'il y a présence d'indicateurs, le régime législatif actuel ne l'exige pas. Ceci nous permet d'effectuer des examens de renvoi aléatoires ainsi que des examens progressifs basés sur la présence d'indicateurs. L'examen d'appareils électroniques nous aide à trouver une gamme d'infractions reliées aux douanes allant de la découverte de reçus électroniques qui prouvent qu'une marchandise est sous-évaluée ou non-déclarée, à l'interception de marchandises prohibées trouvées sur l'appareil en tant que tel (pornographie juvénile, obscénité, etc.).

CONTACTS :	N° de tél. 613-952-3286 OU 613-614-4715	Approuvée par Martin Bolduc, Vice-président, Direction générale des programmes	N° de tél. 613-948-4445 OU 613-286-7080
Préparée par Sébastien Aubertin- Giguère, Directeur Général p.i.			

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- **The CBSA is deploying Primary Inspection Kiosks, in partnership with Airport Authorities, to improve border security and reduce wait times at Canada's busiest airports.**
- **The Primary Inspection Kiosks being rolled out this year are the next-generation of the current Automated Border Clearance (ABC) kiosks. They include facial authentication, which is a one-to-one photo comparison of the photo taken at the kiosk with the photo from the traveller's ePassport. This process is based on an International Civil Aviation Organization best practices.**
- **The CBSA is mindful and sensitive to the security and privacy of personal information, which has been factored into all elements of kiosk design and system architecture. A Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA), initiated by the CBSA, was submitted to the Office of the Privacy Commissioner on March 1, 2017, despite the fact that none was required based on how the kiosk works.**
- **The new kiosks were launched March 20 in Ottawa and will be deployed to Canada's major airports this year.**

Options for international air travellers starting in 2017, ultimately replacing the Automated Border Clearance program.

The CBSA will begin a staggered roll-out of PIK technology in partnership with Airport Authorities in March 2017 at 10 airports across Canada.

Starting early 2017, upon arrival in Canada, travellers will use a next-generation kiosk to verify their travel documents, confirm their identity and complete an on-screen declaration. Those looking to save more time can complete their declaration in advance using the CanBorder - eDeclaration mobile application and scan their quick response (QR) code at a kiosk upon arrival.

For ePassport holders, the kiosk will also perform facial authentication processing. The kiosk will open the chip on the ePassport, access the traveller's digital image stored on the chip, and compare it to the photograph of the traveller taken by the PIK. The two images will be compared to verify whether the traveller in front of the kiosk is the one to whom the document was issued. A code on the PIK receipt will indicate the results of this biometric check (pass / fail) to the Podium Officer.

As the new kiosks will automate administrative tasks, CBSA officers within a PIK-enabled airport will have more time to focus on judgement-based and enforcement activities, such as roving and International to Domestic baggage examinations.

Primary Inspection Kiosks will improve border security while streamlining service for all travellers. The on-screen declaration and mobile app will also allow the CBSA to phase out the current Declaration Card (E311) distributed on-board aircraft. Over the coming months, the CBSA will be working closely with airport authorities and airlines to ensure a smooth deployment and reduction in E311 distribution at each airport.

By moving towards digital declarations, the CBSA is capitalizing upon the experience and successes from other world-wide border agencies that have adopted automated border technology.

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Prepared by
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Traveller Programs

- **L'ASFC met en œuvre des Bornes d'inspection primaire en partenariat avec les administrations aéroportuaires, afin d'améliorer la sécurité des frontières et de réduire les temps d'attente aux aéroports les plus achalandés du Canada.**
- **Les bornes qui sont déployées cette année sont les bornes de nouvelle génération qui remplaceront les bornes du Contrôle frontalier automatisé (CFA). Elles incluent la reconnaissance faciale, qui et une comparaison un à un de la photo prise à la borne avec la photo dans le passeport du voyageur. Ce processus est basé sur les meilleurs pratiques de l'Organisation de l'aviation civile internationale.**
- **La sécurité et la confidentialité des renseignements personnels ont été prises en compte pour tous les éléments de conception des bornes et d'architecture du système. Une évaluation des facteurs relatifs à la vie privée (EFVP) a été soumise au Bureau du commissaire à la vie privée le 1^{er} mars 2017.**
- **Les nouvelles bornes ont été mises en œuvre le 20 mars à Ottawa et seront disponible aux grands aéroports du Canada au courant de l'année.**

remplacera le programme de Contrôle frontalier automatisé (CFA).

L'ASFC amorcera une mise en œuvre échelonnée de la technologie des BIP en partenariat avec les autorités aéroportuaires en mars 2017 dans 10 aéroports canadiens.

Dès le début de 2017, les voyageurs utiliseront une borne de la prochaine génération pour vérifier leurs documents de voyage, confirmer leur identité et remplir une déclaration sur écran à leur arrivée au Canada. Ceux qui veulent gagner plus de temps pourront remplir leur déclaration d'avance en utilisant l'application mobile de déclaration électronique FrontièreCan et, à leur arrivée, balayer leur code de réponse rapide (code QR) à la borne.

Dans le cas des détenteurs de passeport électronique, la borne procédera aussi à une authentification faciale. La borne accèdera à la puce du passeport électronique, consultera l'image numérique du voyageur conservée sur la puce et la comparera à la photo du voyageur prise par la BIP. Les deux images seront comparées pour vérifier si le voyageur devant la borne est celui à qui le document a été délivré. Un code sur le reçu de la BIP indiquera le résultat de la vérification biométrique (réussite/échec) à l'intention de l'agent assigné au podium.

Comme les nouvelles bornes automatiseront des tâches administratives, les agents de l'ASFC travaillant dans un aéroport doté de BIP auront plus de temps pour se concentrer sur des activités faisant appel à leur jugement et des activités d'exécution, comme la patrouille et l'inspection de bagages transférés d'un vol international à un vol intérieur.

Les bornes d'inspection primaire amélioreront la sécurité frontalière tout en simplifiant le service pour tous les voyageurs. La déclaration sur écran et l'application mobile permettront aussi à l'ASFC d'éliminer graduellement la Carte de déclaration (E311) distribuée à bord des avions. Au cours des mois à venir, l'ASFC travaillera en étroite collaboration avec les autorités aéroportuaires et les transporteurs aériens afin d'assurer une mise en œuvre sans heurt et la réduction de la distribution des cartes E311 dans chaque aéroport.

En adoptant des déclarations numériques, l'ASFC tire parti de l'expérience et des succès d'autres organismes de services frontaliers dans le monde entier qui ont adopté la technologie frontalière automatisée.

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Fentanyl/Drug Seizures UPDATESuggested Speaking Bullets:

- The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) has experienced a significant increase in Fentanyl interdictions, with seizure levels doubling from the previous year.
- Fentanyl is most often smuggled into Canada concealed within legitimate shipments. Given that only a small quantity is needed for trafficking purposes, Fentanyl powder is easy to conceal.
- To protect the health and safety for our frontline officers, the CBSA has introduced safe-handling procedures and enhanced examination controls. This includes personal protective equipment to prevent accidental exposure to unknown substances.
- The CBSA is exploring new methods of examination and sampling and technology for detection to further enhance officer safety and to expedite product identification.
- The CBSA works in partnership with international and provincial partners on this issue.

Context:**Issue:****Background:**

Fentanyl and its analogues, an opioid at least 100 times more potent than morphine, has given rise to a public health crisis in Canada. A higher potency level puts both recreational and habitual users at risk of overdose and death. Fentanyl is most often smuggled into Canada concealed within legitimate shipments. High demand for this drug has made importing illicit Fentanyl attractive to organized crime groups. Given that only a small quantity is needed for trafficking purposes, Fentanyl powder is easy to conceal through false declarations or mislabeling,

1.

As awareness of the dangers of Fentanyl became more prevalent, the CBSA took measured steps aligned with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and other key partners to ensure the health and safety of all officers through the use of protective equipment, training, updated handling procedures and the deployment of Naxolone nasal spray across all ports of entry. CBSA strengthened its capacity to detect suspected Fentanyl and analogues at ports of entry through advanced detection training and testing of additional technology. The Agency has requested legislative amendments to introduce controls on the importation of pill presses through a proposed registry and to provide CBSA officers the authority to open mail weighing 30 grams or less without the consent of the recipient.

Current Status:

CBSA officials in the Pacific Region participate on the Opioid Overdose Crisis Task Force led by local British Columbia Chiefs of Police mandated to monitor, assess and act on all issues relating to opioids. In addition, the Agency continues to collaborate with law enforcement partners on joint investigations and operations relating to Fentanyl importations. The Agency is also participating in a bi-national Fentanyl information sharing working group hosted by the National Cyber-Forensics and Tracking Alliance with membership from U.S. and Canadian law enforcement partners as well as Canada Post Corporation and the U.S. Postal Service. The focus is to share information on Fentanyl vendors, distributors, and manufacturers that can be used to further enforcement efforts.

Prior to Friday, May 13, 2016, Fentanyl seizures were captured within a larger category that included Fentanyl as well as other drugs. The latest statistics that were released to the public by the CBSA media relations team ere the number of seizures per region.

Seizure Statistics for Fentanyl	
May 13 - Nov 10, 2016	
Total number of Fentanyl Seizures	53
Atlantic	1
Quebec	5
Northern Ontario	0
Greater Toronto Area	6
Southern Ontario	0
Prairie	4
Pacific	37

Also from January 1, 2016 to October 31, 2016, the CBSA's Pacific Region announced 31 Fentanyl seizures of approximately 9,100 grams, at the Vancouver International Mail Centre and three seizures of approximately 269 grams, at Air Cargo Operations.

Next Steps:

The CBSA continues to engage with domestic and international partners to explore opportunities for further collaboration on Fentanyl including the consideration of a proposal to participate in an RCMP-led intelligence fusion centre and .

The CBSA laboratory is testing a sustainable processing model for Fentanyl in postal and courier streams through a design workshop. As well, the Agency is considering several options to enhance capacity of the CBSA laboratory facility including proposed infrastructure changes, mobile laboratories and regional screening operations. Training and learning products as well as examination methods continue to evolve in the interdiction, safe handling, and testing of suspected Fentanyl.

Update on Fentanyl Seizure Statistics

FENTANYL			
As of 2017-03-31	Total Weight (grams)	# Seizures	Estimated value (\$A0)
FY2016-17	27,531.90	109	\$ 7,708,933.35

Note: System did not distinguish Fentanyl from Other Controlled Drugs until May 2016.

PRU-2025 JH

Source: ICES-SIED

Extract Date: 2017-04-03

Refresh Date: 2017-04-02

PRECLEARANCE/PRE-INSPECTION**Suggested Speaking Bullets:**

- The new Preclearance Agreement applies to all modes and facilitates the movement of legitimate travellers and goods across the shared border.
- This Agreement will provide the legal framework necessary for Canada and the United States (US) to implement preclearance operations in all modes of traveller and commercial streams, and will also provide comparable authority for officers operating in both countries.
- However, before the new Preclearance Agreement can be implemented, the corresponding legislation and regulations must be completed.
- Bill C-23 was tabled in Parliament in June 2016.

Context:**Issue:**

The Beyond the Border Action Plan (Action Plan) committed Canada and the US to negotiate a Preclearance Agreement for all modes of travel and to update the authority of preclearance officers to be commensurate with the authority of the host party. In alignment with this commitment, Canada and the US signed a replacement Preclearance Agreement in March 2015, called the Agreement on Land, Rail, Marine and Air Transport Preclearance (LRMA). In order to ratify the LRMA, each country must pass implementing legislation.

Background:

The current Preclearance agreement only provided for preclearance in the air mode, and was negotiated prior to the events of September 2001. Alongside a changing security landscape, both Canada and the US sought a new agreement that would expand preclearance to all modes for both travellers and goods in either country, and provide comparable authority for officers operating in both countries.

The LRMA (new preclearance agreement) is fully reciprocal and enables preclearance to be established in either country. Canada does not currently conduct preclearance operations in the US, but the US conducts preclearance at eight airports in Canada (Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Halifax). Less formalized US operations exist in the marine mode (Victoria, Sydney, and Prince Rupert Ferry Terminal as well as Port Metro Vancouver) and rail mode (Vancouver) and are referred to 'as pre-inspection'. These sites do not fully preclear travellers (e.g. immigration only; customs processing is done in the US).

1) Canadian permanent residents being denied preclearance

Canadian preclearance officers will have the discretion, in very limited circumstances, to deny entry where there is a major issue of admissibility with respect to a permanent resident, such as serious criminality. This discretion is necessary because Canadian preclearance officers would have no immigration detention authority in the US (unlike at a regular port of entry in Canada). A decision to deny entry via preclearance would not cause a permanent resident to lose their status, or their ability to enter Canada through a regular port of entry (where our border officers do have the necessary detention authority). The exercise of preclearance officers' discretion would be subject to judicial review.

2) Personal searches (e.g. strip searches)

the right to appeal before a senior officer.

3) Withdrawal

If a traveller wishes to withdraw from a preclearance site in Canada and not proceed with their travel plans, they may do so, but American officials will be legally entitled to question them to establish identification and the reason for their withdrawal. The objective here is to avoid illicit "probing" of preclearance sites—which happens periodically—by those who are trying to detect weak points or deficiencies. This authority can only be exercised to the extent that the traveller is not subjected to "unreasonable delay". The concept of "reasonableness" is well established in our jurisprudence.

4) Power of US officers for arrest or detention

US preclearance officers in Canada will not have the power to arrest or charge travellers. If the officer has reasonable grounds to believe a traveller has committed an offence under Canadian law, they are required to turn that person over to a Canadian police or border officer as quickly as possible.

5) Officers carrying firearms

Consistent with reciprocity, and to ensure the security of uniformed officers, the law authorizes preclearance officers to carry the same weapons and restraint devices that the host country's border officers are permitted to carry in the same environment. This means that in Canada, since Canadian border officers are authorized to carry a firearm at land, rail and marine ports, American border officers would also be authorized to carry a firearm in these same environments. Generally, Canadian border officers do not carry firearms when processing passengers inside air terminals, so US officers would similarly not carry firearms inside Canadian air terminals.

The LRMA also creates opportunities for cargo preclearance in either country. Cargo preclearance refers to conducting – in the territory of the Host Party – any examination, search, or inspection to ensure that the entry of goods into the territory of the Inspecting Party conform to the Inspecting Party's laws concerning customs, agriculture, public health and safety and other requirements relating to entry and admission.

Current Status:

Canada tabled Bill C-23, *An Act respecting the preclearance of persons and goods in Canada and the United States (Preclearance Act)*, on June 17, 2016. In the US, their legislation was enacted when signed by the President on December 16, 2016.

Next Steps:

The CBSA is pursuing regulations and other written arrangements required to implement the Agreement once Bill C-23 receives Royal Assent.

While the CBSA administers more than 90 acts, many are on behalf of other federal departments and agencies, the provinces and the territories.

The CBSA's key pieces of legislation are:

- the *Canada Border Services Agency Act*
- the *Customs Act*
- the *Customs Tariff*
- the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*
- the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act*
- suite of legislation regarding food, plant and animals

The CBSA Act

The *CBSA Act* came into force on December 12, 2005 and both, establishes the Agency, and identifies some of the legislation that it administers and/or enforces.

The Customs Act

The *Customs Act* is the primary piece of legislation that the CBSA administers and enforces. It deals mostly with the presentation of persons and reporting of goods upon their arrival in Canada. Among other things, it sets out the legislative authority to control the importation and exportation of goods. The *Customs Act* gives CBSA officers the authority to, for example, search persons, examine imported or exported goods, and detain or seize goods in cases of non-compliance.

The Customs Tariff

The *Customs Tariff* establishes a) customs duties and other charges and b) relief from certain customs duties or other charges.

The Immigration and Refugee Protection Act

Administration and enforcement of IRPA is mainly divided between the CBSA and Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada. IRPA governs both the admissibility of people into Canada, and the identification, detention and removal of those deemed to be inadmissible under the Act.

The Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act

The *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act* aims to combat both the laundering of proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorist activities. It also establishes the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada. Authorities within this Act are shared between the Minister of Public Safety and the Minister of Finance.

If pressed:

Some other Acts include:

- Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act
- Canada Post Corporate Act
- Export and Import Permits Act
- Food and Drugs Act
- Hazardous Products Act
- Meat Inspection Act
- Pest Control Products Act

ACCELERATED INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM (AIP3)

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- In April 2016, the Canada Border Services Agency was awarded \$63.7 million over two years (\$19.6 million in 2016-2017 and \$44.1 million in 2017-2018) for a national recapitalization program for 117 ports of entry across Canada.**
- The funding will address major operational deficiencies, security issues, energy and water efficiency retrofits, signage and asset lifecycle issues, and health and safety concerns.**
- Currently, close to \$19.6M in Accelerated Infrastructure Program funding has been committed in 2016-2017.**
- The program of work for next year is being implemented, and \$44.1M of recapitalization projects have been identified.**

As part of the Budget 2016, the Government of Canada announced \$5.4 billion in new investments to maintain and upgrade federal infrastructure across the country.

Under this initiative, the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) was awarded \$63.7 million over two years (\$19.6 million in 2016-2017 and \$44.1 million in 2017-2018) for a national recapitalization program to address lighting, security and operational deficiencies, energy and water efficiency retrofits, signage and asset lifecycle issues, and health and safety concerns at custodial Ports of Entry across the country.

The Agency has identified a program of work starting this fiscal and scheduled to be mostly completed by March 31, 2018. CBSA will request an extension to March 31, 2019, due to the short construction season at remote Ports of Entry and project slippage. The program of work includes recapitalization projects at custodial Ports of Entry and the following national programs:

- 1) Major Operational Deficiencies and Security: Examples include installation of gates to address port running issues and security cameras;
- 2) Energy/Water related upgrades: This program covers capital works to address energy efficiency, security and energy retrofit measures. Examples include the replacement of generators, the installation of solar cells and potable water system upgrades;
- 3) Signage: This program will implement, upgrade and update signage, as per the CBSA Signage Guide; and
- 4) Health and Safety: Upgrade inspection booth sliding doors to agency standards to ensure the safety of officers.

The majority of projects are being delivered through Brookfield Johnson Controls Canada (BGIS) under the existing Real Property Management and Project Delivery Services contract (RP-1).

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Supplementary Information to Tab 8a

Of the \$63.8M in the CBSA's Accelerated Infrastructure Program fund, the following is the provincial breakdown:

- British Columbia: \$18.5M (35%)
- Quebec \$18.2M (35%)
- Saskatchewan \$6.4M (12%)
- Manitoba \$3.1M (6%)
- Ontario \$2.1M (4%)
- Alberta \$1.8M (3%)
- New Brunswick \$1.4M (3%)
- Yukon (0.9%)

Of the Members on SECU, only the Honorable Diane Watts (South Surrey – White Rock) represents a riding within a reasonable distance to a CBSA Port of Entry or Real property investment. The following is a summary of the major investments in, or near, that riding:

1. Refurbishment and renovation of the Surrey Federal Operations Building into an Immigration Holding Centre. The Agency will invest up to **\$62M over 5 years**. The new IHC is expected to open in **Fall 2018**.
2. Pacific Highway Port of Entry: various projects under the AIP3 funding envelope, including HVAC improvements; civil engineering and repaving and a refurbished commercial processing facility
3. Douglas Port of Entry: various projects under the AIP3 funding envelope, including HVAC improvements; a new roof and a new generator.

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- **The Canada Border Services Agency stands strongly behind the successful implementation of the Gordie Howe International Bridge.**
- **The Agency has been an active participant throughout the project, working with the Windsor Detroit Bridge Authority, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection.**
- **The CBSA will support the Windsor Detroit Bridge Authority's Request for Proposals process and will establish a new Canadian Port of Entry that is staffed and equipped to process expected traffic volumes at the new bridge.**
- **The CBSA has requested \$13.4 million over five years to allow it to deliver on the first phase of the project.**
- **From this amount, the Agency is requesting \$2.7M in the 2016-2017 Supplementary Estimates (C) and \$3.2M in the 2017-2018 Main Estimates to:**
 - **establish a project office;**
 - **support the Request for Proposals stage of the Windsor Detroit Bridge Authority's procurement process;**
 - **develop and initiate the Agency's Gordie Howe International Bridge Resourcing Strategy and staffing action plans; and**
 - **ensure adherence to approved project scope, schedule and cost.**

The Gordie Howe International Bridge (GHIB) project is driven by the Government of Canada's decision to build a new international crossing between Windsor and Detroit to accelerate the flow of goods and travellers, and to provide a much-needed alternative at the busiest commercial land border crossing on the Canada-United States (U.S.) border.

The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) will provide integrated border services at the new crossing and, as per Section 6 of the *Customs Act*, the Windsor Detroit Bridge Authority (WDBA) must provide the CBSA with facilities that support the delivery of the Agency's border inspection mandate. However, the CBSA is responsible to staff, equip, and fund any elements of the facilities not covered under Section 6.

More specifically, the Agency will:

- define its space and operational requirements and provide advice on the design of the Canadian Port of Entry (POE);
- support the WDBA throughout the procurement and construction phases of the project;
- complete the procurement and set-up of the POE with the Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment (FFE) and detection technology required; and
- staff the POE to operate 24 hours a day / 7 days a week.

Even though the CBSA is not responsible for the procurement and construction of the Canadian POE, the WDBA expects a significant level of effort from the Agency in support of the Request for Proposals (RFP) process and POE construction. The RFP process is currently underway and a winning bidder is expected to be announced in the spring of 2018.

Since the GHIB will be a new POE, as well as the largest land border POE in Canada, providing adequate border services at this location represents incremental workload to the CBSA's existing operations.

To address this funding pressure on the Agency, \$144.6M over 5 years was earmarked in Budget 2016's fiscal framework to ensure that the GHIB POE meets the Agency's space and operational requirements and is appropriately staffed and fully equipped.

The CBSA has requested \$13.4 million over 5 years to establish a dedicated CBSA GHIB project office, to support the WDBA during the procurement and construction phases, and to commence outreach, recruitment and training for the new staff required.

The \$13.4M, which excludes Employee Benefit Plans, Public Services and Procurement Canada accommodation charges and Shared Services Canada charges, is broken down by fiscal year as follows:

2016-17	\$2.7M
2017-18	\$3.2M
2018-19	\$2.7M
2019-20	\$2.4M
2020-21	\$2.4M
Total	\$13.4M

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ISSUE: The President of the Customs and Immigration Union stated to the media that the union is at a point where strike action is being considered to put pressure on the government to re-enter negotiations. The next step is a Public Interest Commission which has not been scheduled.

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- **Collective bargaining is on-going.**
- **At this time, the union is not in a legal strike position.**
- **Canadians can be assured that their safety and security remain the primary concern of the Government of Canada.**
- **The Government of Canada will respond quickly to any job action in order to maintain the security of our borders and ensure that they remain open to legitimate travel and trade.**
- **The Government remains committed to negotiating in good faith with public service unions.**

IF PRESSED:

- **The CBSA has developed comprehensive contingency plans and procedures to ensure that essential services will be delivered in the event of a strike.**
- **Our plans will maintain the security and integrity of the border.**

Following the most recent round of discussions for the renewal of the FB collective agreement, the Public Service Alliance of Canada (PSAC) declared an impasse and in accordance with Section 161 of the *Public Service Labour Relations Act* (PSLRA), applied for the establishment of a Public Interest Commission (PIC) to assist the parties in resolving the remaining bargaining demands. Consequently, the PSAC is getting one step closer to acquiring the legal right to strike.

The parties are currently preparing for the PIC hearing which is yet to be scheduled. Should a PIC fail to bring about a settlement between the parties, the PSAC could be in a legal strike position in mid to late Summer 2017, at the earliest.

The FB collective agreement expired on June 20, 2014. Discussions for its renewal were initiated on April 16, 2014. Since then, the parties have held 18 bargaining sessions. Following a mediated bargaining session from January 31 to February 3, 2017, the PSAC requested the PSLREB to establish a PIC.

A PIC is typically a three member panel that hears the parties on the issues in dispute and formulates non-binding reasoned recommendations, for disposition. The employer and the PSAC will each select a member. The respective nominees will then select a third member who chairs the PIC.

The PIC process can often take between three to six months to unfold. The parties' direct influence over this timeline is limited. The PIC members manage the timeline, in consultation with the parties' representatives.

In the event that the recommendations from the PIC do not bring about a settlement, the PSLRA requires that before a strike may be called, a vote by secret ballot be held among all of the employees in the bargaining unit. The PSAC may declare a strike only within the 60-day period following the vote, provided that it has received the majority support of voters.

The CBSA has developed comprehensive contingency plans and procedures to ensure that essential services will be maintained in the event of a strike. Our plans will maintain the security and integrity of the border.

STATUS

The PSLREB is working with representatives of the PSAC and Treasury Board Secretariat (TBS) to respond to the PSAC's request to establish a PIC. Concurrently, we are working with TBS representatives to ensure that our interests are understood and protected in the bargaining and the essential services processes.

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RÉPONSE SUGGÉRÉE :

- **La négociation collective est en cours.**
- **À l'heure actuelle, le syndicat n'est pas en position de grève légale.**
- **Les Canadiens peuvent être assurés que leur sécurité demeure la préoccupation principale du gouvernement du Canada.**
- **Le gouvernement du Canada répondra rapidement à tout moyen de pression afin de maintenir la sécurité de nos frontières et de veiller à ce qu'elles restent ouvertes aux voyageurs et marchandises en règle.**
- **Le gouvernement reste engagé à négocier de bonne foi avec les syndicats de la fonction publique.**

SI ON INSISTE:

- **L'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada a développé des plans d'urgence pour assurer que les services essentiels seront maintenus en cas de grève.**
- **Nos plans maintiendront la sécurité et l'intégrité de nos frontières.**

À la suite de la plus récente série de discussions concernant le renouvellement de la convention collective du groupe FB, l'Alliance de la Fonction publique du Canada a déclaré une impasse et a demandé la création d'une commission de l'intérêt public selon l'article 161 de la *Loi sur les relations de travail dans la fonction publique* afin d'aider aux parties à venir à une entente sur les dernières revendications. En conséquence, l'Alliance se rapproche d'obtenir le droit de grève.

Présentement, les parties impliquées se préparent à l'audience d'intérêt public, la date de l'audience n'a toujours pas été confirmée. Si la commission de l'intérêt public ne réussit pas à arriver à une entente entre les parties, le plus tôt que l'Alliance pourrait obtenir le droit de grève serait vers au milieu ou à la fin de l'été 2017.

La convention collective du groupe FB est échue depuis le 20 juin 2014. Les discussions pour son renouvellement ont été entamées le 16 avril 2014. Depuis, il y a eu 18 séries de négociations entre les parties. À la suite d'une série de négociations avec un médiateur du 31 janvier au 3 février 2017, l'Alliance a demandé à la Commission des relations de travail et de l'emploi dans la fonction publique de créer la commission d'intérêt public.

Une commission de l'intérêt public est habituellement un comité de trois membres qui entend les parties sur les questions litigieuses et elle formule des recommandations bien argumentées et non contraignantes, pour soumission. L'employeur et l'Alliance sélectionneront chacun un membre. Les membres respectifs sélectionneront ensuite un troisième membre qui présidera la commission de l'intérêt public.

Le processus de la commission de l'intérêt public peut souvent durer de trois à six mois. L'influence directe des parties sur ce délai est limitée. Les membres de la commission de l'intérêt public gèrent le délai, en consultation avec les représentants des parties.

Dans l'éventualité que les recommandations de la commission de l'intérêt public ne mènent pas à un règlement, la *Loi sur les relations de travail dans la fonction publique* exige qu'avant qu'une grève puisse être déclarée, un scrutin secret doit être fait parmi tous les employés dans l'unité de négociation. L'Alliance pourrait déclarer une grève seulement dans la période de 60 jours qui suivent le vote, pourvu qu'une majorité des votes ait été reçue.

L'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada a mis en place des plans d'urgence pour assurer que les services essentiels sont maintenus en cas de grève. Nos plans maintiendront la sécurité et l'intégrité de nos frontières.

STATUT

La *Commission des relations de travail et de l'emploi dans la fonction publique* travaille avec les représentants de l'Alliance et le Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor pour répondre à la demande de l'Alliance pour établir une commission de l'intérêt public. En même temps, nous travaillons avec les représentants du Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor pour assurer que nos intérêts sont compris et protégés dans les négociations et les processus des services essentiels.

CONTACTS: Préparée par:	N° de tél.	Approuvée par:	N° de tél.
Marc Thibodeau Directeur général, Relations de travail et compensation	613-948-9861 613-762-8560	Jacqueline Rigg Vice-présidente, Ressources humaines Caroline Xavier Vice-présidente, opérations	613-948-3180 613- 952-5269



HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY AND NATIONAL SECURITY PAY MODERNIZATION - PHOENIX

Background

- Unlike other federal departments and agencies, the CBSA does not use the "My GC-HR" PeopleSoft information system or is a client of the PSPC Pay Centre in Miramichi.
- The CBSA uses the Canada Revenue Agency's Corporate Administrative System (CAS) as its HR System to interface with Phoenix.
- The CBSA has its own compensation services comprised of 10 regional compensation teams throughout the country.
- The CBSA along with many other federal departments and agencies converted to the Phoenix pay administration system in April 2016.
- There has been a significant learning curve for the federal compensation community.

Impact of the Pay Modernization on the CBSA

- The CBSA Pay Modernization team has implemented many interim system solutions (workarounds) to resolve certain issues linked to the implementation of Phoenix. In many cases, these have increased the complexity of the business processes for Compensation Advisors.
- While many issues have been addressed, there are still issues that need to be resolved with the CRA interface and the Phoenix application.
- A dedicated CBSA-CRA team is continuously working on the Interface issues. Phoenix application issues are consistently reported to PSPC Advisory group.

May 8, 2017

- The most important Phoenix system issues include:
 1. Availability of training tools and job aids that are applicable to Web services departments;
 2. Timeliness of communications from PSPC;
 3. System Performance - the system is performing abnormalities that result in overpayments, underpayments and no payments;
 4. Transfer in and out from the Pay Centre (Miramichi) dated back to 2015;
 5. Double deduction on multiple accounts for various pay periods;
 6. Various issues with Record of Employment (ROE);
 7. T4 and RL-1 multiple issues (discrepancies in amounts);
 8. Extra deductions taken from FI revision payments (union dues, GCWCC, Additional taxes).

Transaction Update:

- The CBSA currently has over 4828 transactions to process across the country. The majority of these transactions are related to acting pay (1683), initiating, amending or stopping deductions and entitlement (732) as well as hires and terminations (335).
- Since conversion, the Agency has issued approximately 1469 emergency salary advances (ESA) and 9 out of pocket claims due to Phoenix.
- The Agency has implemented a rigorous system to ensure that recoveries of salary advances are implemented on the first available funds.
- All original T4 and Relevé 1 tax slips were provided to employees electronically by February 28, 2017. PSPC has been issuing amended tax slips and will continue on a weekly basis until the end of April, bi-weekly until the end of June, and monthly thereafter until November.
- Double deductions in various pay periods, have been reported to PSPC. We are still waiting for a resolution from PSPC to resolve this issue.

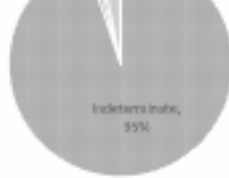
Collective Agreements:

- TBS has started to sign new collective agreements, the Financial Management (FI) Group being the first one on April 13, 2017.
- Employees of the FI group received a first payment on May 3, 2017 to cover the retroactivity period of the salary to 2014. A second payment will be issued to cover recalculation of overtime payments, actings, etc.

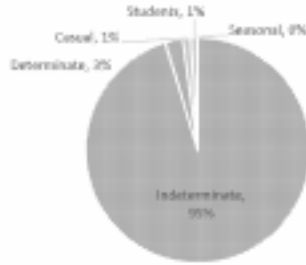
- The implementation period for this collective agreement is 120 days and the completion date is August 11, 2017.
- The compensation community is working on the implementation of the latest agreement signed, the Audit, Commerce and Purchasing (AV) Group. The completion date is August 25, 2017.

New Task Force:

- On April 27, 2017, the PM announced a 3 step-plan to help resolve Phoenix related issues. The plan includes a two-year, \$140-million funding reallocation strategy to help departmental officials get employees paid on time.
- The Honorable Ralph Goodale has been tasked to head up a task force to examine Phoenix-related problems. The working group will include Finance Minister Bill Morneau, Treasury Board President Scott Brison, Environment Minister Catherine McKenna, Natural Resources Minister Jim Carr and Steven MacKinnon, the parliamentary secretary for Public Services and Procurement.
- The government will be offering up to \$200 to employees who had to hire an accountant, or incurred fees because of payroll problems relating to their 2016 or 2017 income taxes. Employees must apply for the reimbursement via a claim form on the Treasury Board website.



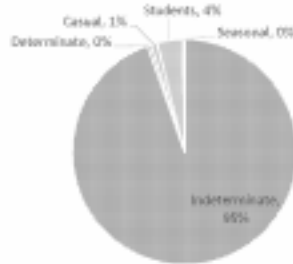
Employee Tenure - Headquarters



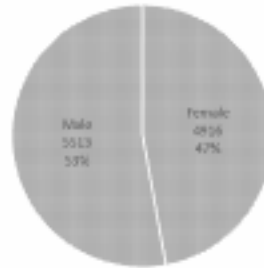
Gender - Headquarters



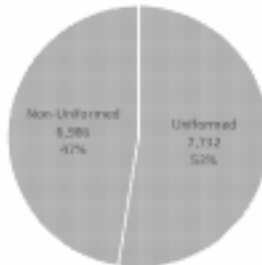
Employee Tenure - Regions



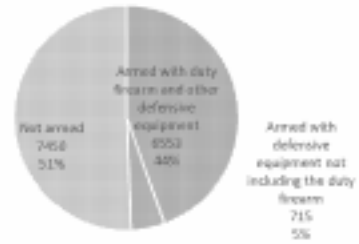
Gender - Regions



Uniformed Employees



Armed Employees



Public Report

employees based on employees' substantive group and level and substantive cost centre (permanent, student, seasonal and casual employees)

Genre	ATL	QUE	NOR	HQ	GTA	SOR	PRA	PAC	Missing/Closed CC	Total
3	729	1,881	621	4,087	2,100	1,601	1,111	1,827	0	13,957
	5	3	4	108	5	1	10	23	0	159
	5	12	8	50	11	0	11	43	0	140
	11	82	21	43	113	7	46	111	0	434
	14	0	9	1	0	0	2	2	0	28
	764	1,978	663	4,289	2,229	1,609	1,180	2,006	0	14,718
tion	5.2%	13.4%	4.5%	29.1%	15.1%	10.9%	8.0%	13.6%	0.0%	

and Acting Employees	ATL	QUE	NOR	HQ	GTA	SOR	PRA	PAC	Missing/Closed CC	Total
	708	1,774	606	4,072	2,054	1,540	1,074	1,782	0	13,610
	40	110	28	124	51	62	49	70	0	534
e**	16	94	29	93	124	7	57	154	0	574
	764	1,978	663	4,289	2,229	1,609	1,180	2,006	0	14,718

inactive Employees	ATL	QUE	NOR	HQ	GTA	SOR	PRA	PAC	Missing/Closed CC	Total
	705	1,838	624	3,989	2,072	1,522	1,108	1,836	0	13,694
	59	140	39	300	157	87	72	170	0	1,024
	764	1,978	663	4,289	2,229	1,609	1,180	2,006	0	14,718

employees	ATL	QUE	NOR	HQ	GTA	SOR	PRA	PAC	Missing/Closed CC	Total
	603	1,324	519	387	1,377	1,348	806	1,368	0	7,732
ed	161	654	144	3,902	852	261	374	638	0	6,986
	764	1,978	663	4,289	2,229	1,609	1,180	2,006	0	14,718

	ATL	QUE	NOR	HQ	GTA	SOR	PRA	PAC	Missing/Closed CC	Total
	362	959	279	2,384	1,138	730	542	906	0	7,300
	402	1,019	384	1,905	1,091	879	638	1,100	0	7,418
	764	1,978	663	4,289	2,229	1,609	1,180	2,006	0	14,718

Language	ATL	QUE	NOR	HQ	GTA	SOR	PRA	PAC	Missing/Closed CC	Total
	617	372	556	2,926	2,181	1,569	1,133	1,983	0	11,337
	147	1,606	107	1,363	48	40	47	23	0	3,381
	764	1,978	663	4,289	2,229	1,609	1,180	2,006	0	14,718
nus	ATL	QUE	NOR	HQ	GTA	SOR	PRA	PAC	Missing/Closed CC	Total
	272	1,818	224	2,209	192	230	108	67	0	5,120
	476	66	410	1,987	1,913	1,372	1,015	1,785	0	9,024
e**	16	94	29	93	124	7	57	154	0	574
	764	1,978	663	4,289	2,229	1,609	1,180	2,006	0	14,718
	ATL	QUE	NOR	HQ	GTA	SOR	PRA	PAC	Missing/Closed CC	Total
	3	3	1	3	3	0	7	5	0	25
	12	79	27	97	126	15	61	129	0	546
	36	137	44	262	120	99	95	208	0	1,001
	118	264	114	536	304	292	196	332	0	2,156
	153	423	130	747	428	312	188	367	0	2,748
	139	377	113	708	319	237	167	302	0	2,362
	103	230	108	694	263	222	154	253	0	2,027
	108	246	84	683	311	250	160	235	0	2,077
	63	164	30	375	216	135	111	117	0	1,211
	22	47	11	149	96	37	33	47	0	442
	7	8	1	35	43	10	8	11	0	123
	764	1,978	663	4,289	2,229	1,609	1,180	2,006	0	14,718
	42.4	41.4	40.6	43.1	42.5	42.3	41.3	39.8	0.0	42.0
vice	ATL	QUE	NOR	HQ	GTA	SOR	PRA	PAC	Missing/Closed CC	Total
	74	223	55	381	235	206	202	276	0	1,652
	252	543	174	1,151	379	356	324	476	0	3,655
	135	477	138	961	491	323	172	408	0	3,105
	122	289	110	798	371	286	151	315	0	2,442
	50	82	43	269	109	91	76	112	0	832
	79	169	81	442	341	214	132	167	0	1,625
	25	62	24	138	106	78	45	51	0	529
	10	34	8	47	72	46	19	26	0	262
lable***	1	5	1	9	1	2	2	21	0	42
e**	16	94	29	93	124	7	57	154	0	574
	764	1,978	663	4,289	2,229	1,609	1,180	2,006	0	14,718
rs of Service	13.5	13.0	14.2	13.8	15.6	14.8	13.0	12.7	0.0	13.9

Retire without Financial Penalty****	ATL	QUE	NOR	HQ	GTA	SOR	PRA	PAC	Missing/Closed CC	Total
	57	133	33	306	253	153	102	109	0	1,146
	13	60	5	93	56	29	28	31	0	315
	17	47	20	146	104	55	32	44	0	465
	29	44	17	149	80	48	30	40	0	437
	31	44	14	121	49	58	32	40	0	389
	600	1,551	544	3,372	1,562	1,257	897	1,567	0	11,350
	1	5	1	9	1	2	2	21	0	42
	16	94	29	93	124	7	57	154	0	574
	764	1,978	663	4,289	2,229	1,609	1,180	2,006	0	14,718
Retire with Full Pension*****	ATL	QUE	NOR	HQ	GTA	SOR	PRA	PAC	Missing/Closed CC	Total
	13	37	8	56	76	53	24	33	0	300
	8	13	4	36	27	18	7	7	0	120
	6	9	8	29	22	12	11	7	0	104
	2	11	4	24	23	15	7	10	0	96
	5	25	8	35	28	24	12	19	0	156
	713	1,784	601	4,007	1,928	1,478	1,060	1,755	0	13,326
	1	5	1	9	1	2	2	21	0	42
	16	94	29	93	124	7	57	154	0	574
	764	1,978	663	4,289	2,229	1,609	1,180	2,006	0	14,718

Group	ATL	QUE	NOR	HQ	GTA	SOR	PRA	PAC	Missing/Closed CC	Total
	32	64	26	491	46	40	33	54	0	786
	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	45
	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	50
	43	230	41	256	267	128	114	267	0	1,346
	1	1	1	669	0	0	1	1	0	674
	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	0	0	0	143	0	0	0	0	0	143
	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	13
	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	13
	6	9	6	125	6	9	7	9	0	177
	633	1,540	544	1,950	1,757	1,387	928	1,518	0	10,257
	5	8	6	122	8	7	6	8	0	170
	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	8
	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
	1	6	0	3	2	2	2	3	0	19
	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
	6	4	3	47	5	5	4	9	0	83
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	12	21	13	154	23	18	16	21	0	278
	0	1	2	31	2	3	2	2	0	43
	14	11	0	68	0	1	19	1	0	114
	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
	11	82	21	43	113	7	46	111	0	434
	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	764	1,978	663	4,289	2,229	1,609	1,180	2,006	0	14,718

are maternity leave, paternity leave, care of child/parent, leave without pay, education leave, long term illness, seasonal layoff, relocation of spouse.

are Students and Casuals

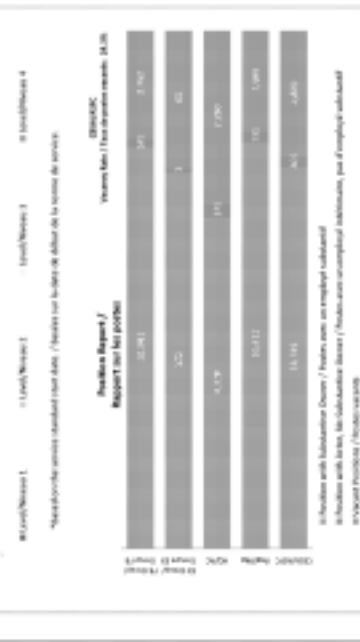
indicates information is not available in CAS in Date Type 32 (Pensionable Start Date) report.

without Financial Penalty. *Contributors who retire at or after age 60 with 2 or more years of pensionable service or between the age of 55 and 60 with 30 or more years of pensionable service.*

with Full pension. *Contributors who retire at or after age 65 with 35 or more years of pensionable service.*

Classification: Notation by John Land (1994) /
 Análisis de clasificación por niveles de riesgo (1994)

Category	High Risk (1994)	Low Risk (1994)	Total (1994)
High Risk (1994)	5.0% (1994)	38.3% (1994)	43.3% (1994)
Low Risk (1994)	0.0% (1994)	56.7% (1994)	56.7% (1994)
Total (1994)	5.0% (1994)	95.0% (1994)	100.0% (1994)



Index	SIR	RIR
NDVI	1.79	1.21
SAVI	1.21	1.21
MERIS	1.21	1.21
GIMMS	1.21	1.21

ble at this Time /
ble pour le moment

Not Available at this Time /
Pas disponible pour le moment

CBSA Postal Operations:

- CBSA officers screen all goods coming into Canada and examine more closely those that may pose a threat to the health and safety of Canadians.
- All international mail items are presented by the Canada Post Corporation to the CBSA to process through the Agency's Postal Program.
- All mail arriving into Canada is risk assessed, including using a variety of non-intrusive techniques and detection technology - such as x-rays. The CBSA then selects high risk mail and packages for closer examination.
- The Customs Act gives the CBSA the authority to seize or detain goods that are prohibited or controlled. In cases where prohibited goods are detected, they are referred to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

Protection of CBSA Officers against opioid exposure:

- Border services officers (BSOs) understand that fentanyl may enter a person's body through inhalation, ingestion and skin absorption. BSOs are trained to take great precaution in dealing with any shipments of unknown material to ensure the safety of themselves and members of the public.
- In order to maintain the safety of employees while handling shipments of suspected fentanyl, unknown powder or substance, guidelines have been developed to ensure officer safety, that include:
 - Personal protection equipment must be worn when handling any unknown material to reduce or prevent exposure to harmful chemicals;
 - As a minimum, long sleeves should be worn secured inside nitrile gloves, eye protection and a protective respirator mask must also be worn;
 - Where long sleeves are not worn and fentanyl is suspected, a Tyvek suit or jacket can be worn;
 - Whenever possible, bare skin is to be covered or minimized; and
 - Where possible, officers should use non-intrusive equipment to aid in their examination to determine the presence of fentanyl (i.e. x-ray system).
- In the event of officer exposure, we do have supplies of Naloxone readily available.
- Health Canada would be best placed to respond to any information about opioids and their effects.

CBSA may and may not say/share about a particular case and/or person and we are bound by this legislation. The CBSA may only share information that has been legally released in the public domain (i.e., during a public hearing).

- The alleged serious misconduct took place at the Toronto Pearson International Airport.
- CBSA's vetting and integrity measures are robust and the vast majority of employees uphold CBSA's professionalism on a daily basis.



KEY MESSAGES

CBSA RENEWAL

Suggested Speaking Bullets:

- Working with the Treasury Board Secretariat, the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) is undertaking a renewal exercise to examine its business model.
- As the CBSA does a complete examination of its business, it will identify outdated, ineffective or duplicative programs. The goal is to ensure that all programs and services are aligned with government priorities and deliver results for Canadians.
- The renewal exercise is an opportunity to optimize CBSA's business model and to chart a new path forward.

Mains & Supps (A) 2017-18:

Issue: Supps (A):

Canada Border Services Agency, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Immigration and Refugee Board: \$185.0 million (Funding to support the targeted admission of 300,000 immigrants under the 2017 Immigration Levels Plan)

This funding will assist in welcoming 300,000 immigrants to Canada for the 2017 calendar year. The activities include processing claims from intake to final decision, delivery of health care to refugees, providing settlement and resettlement services, expanding Canada's immigration presence abroad, upgrading the Express Entry system and implementing the Global Skills Strategy. (CBSA's portion of the total amount is \$41.6M)

**Canada Border Services Agency: \$162.8 million
Funding to maintain the integrity of Canada's border operations**

The Agency is facing operational pressures due to changing volumes across business lines, growth in international commerce and the threats of terrorism and organized crime. This funding will be used to maintain service levels for wait times and inspection rates at major ports of entry.

Air traveler volumes have continued their steady upward trend of the last few years, increasing 5.9% in 2016. Trade volumes have increased by 5.8% over the same period.

Issue: Main Estimates 2017-18:

The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) is estimating budgetary expenditures of \$1,761.7 million in 2017–2018. This represents a net increase of \$88.7 million from Main Estimates 2016-2017. This increase is primarily attributable to: maintain and upgrade federal infrastructure assets; strengthen the National Immigration Detention Framework, and; deliver on Canada's commitment to remove the visa requirement for citizens of Mexico.



Background on Renewal:

- The CBSA has committed to two separate, but interconnected processes: an independent external examination of CBSA financials by the Treasury Board Secretariat (TBS) and an internal Comprehensive *Resource Review*.
- The first pillar of the process, led by the Treasury Board Secretariat (TBS), will focus on assessing the CBSA's financial management systems and controls including how we monitor and track resources, our governance decision model and financial systems.
- TBS has appointed an external strategic advisor to undertake this work.

Current Status:

- The Agency is taking this opportunity to embark upon a broader renewal exercise that encompasses the second pillar, the Comprehensive *Resource Review*. This broader exercise will be called ***CBSA Renewal***. The goal is to chart a sustainable path to the future.
- The upcoming process has been communicated to CBSA staff via messages from senior executives and management, and employees have been encouraged to ask questions. In response, frequently asked questions and updates are in development.

Next Steps:

- This renewal exercise will look at all areas of the Agency, including its workforce, business management approach, organizational design, infrastructure, revenue generation opportunities and innovation agenda.
- The CBSA Renewal team will engage employees throughout the organization.
- At the end of these two processes, the CBSA will have a more sustainable financial model and structure.

ADDITIONAL POINTS ON CBSA FINANCIAL ISSUES

Q1. What is the role of the TBS in examining the financial activities of the CBSA?

- As a central agency, the Treasury Board Secretariat works closely with every government department and agency. Part of that role includes establishing strong financial governance across government. TBS has appointed a Strategic Advisor who is assisting the Chief Financial Officer in assessing the Department's financial management systems and controls.

Q2. Why is TBS involved in examining CBSA's financial health?

- Senior management in both departments felt it would be beneficial to look at financial systems and controls. This is a prudent management practice, given that the CBSA recently required incremental funding through Supplementary Estimates C.

Q3. Is it true that CBSA is facing significant financial pressures, and would have exceeded its financial authorities if funding had not been provided through Supplementary Estimates C?

- Incremental funding was required to preserve the integrity of CBSA program functions and services. Our operational tempo is increasing, the environment in which we deliver our mandate remains complex, and some funding associated with the development of specific projects is coming to an end.
- Like all departments we look for ways to maximize the effectiveness of our program spending and ensure alignment with government priorities, for example, by reducing costs where possible, constraining spending as appropriate and reallocating people and money to those programs and activities with the highest value to Canadians.

- One of the main pressures for the Agency is collective bargaining, and since this has not concluded for border services officers, these funds will not be used this year but will be required once the collective agreement has been renewed.



SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENCE (SECD)

REVIEW MECHANISMS AT THE CBSA

Speaking Points:

- The CBSA has a number of internal review mechanisms including Professional Standards and Internal Audit and Evaluation.
- The CBSA also has a legislated Recourse Program that reviews appeals from travellers and businesses.
- In addition, appeals of CBSA decisions may be made to the Federal Courts and federal tribunals such as the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal, the Canadian International Trade Tribunal, and the Canadian Agricultural Review Tribunal.

Background:

Internal Review Mechanisms

1. Recourse Program
 - provides businesses and individuals with a mechanism to seek a review of the CBSA's trade, customs and commercial program decisions and enforcement actions.
 - various appeal provisions under different laws and regulations provide the authorities and framework for the Recourse Program, largely in the *Customs Act* and its regulations.
 - responsible for redress on behalf of other departments in the Government of Canada, through statutes including the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act*, *Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act*, *Customs Tariff*, *The Federal Courts Act* and the *Canadian Human Rights Act*.
 - CBSA's legislative framework for appeals allows individuals to present new information at the time of appeal
 - Offers an electronic portal on the CBSA's website to facilitate requests for certain types of review or to lodge complaints
 - Informs the public of service standards, which are posted online
 - decisions can be used to review and correct practices and inform policy development.
2. Security and Professional Standards
 - investigates allegations of employee misconduct
 - may investigate at any time following the receipt of a complaint if the complaint is of a serious nature and/or its scope warrants investigation by the team of professional investigators

External Review

1. The **Office of the Auditor General of Canada** holds the CBSA to account on issues it examines. It does not, however, systematically review all aspects of the Agency's business, nor does it respond to public complaints.

2. **The Public Sector Integrity Commissioner of Canada, the Canadian Human Rights Commission, the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal and the courts** are able to review the actions of CBSA officers and compliance with the *Canadian Human Rights Act* and *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*
3. **Legislative requirements**, such as review provisions provided for within the *Presentations of Persons Regulations* (2003), the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act*, the *Special Import Measures Act*, and the *Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act* may be used to challenge Agency decisions.
4. **Tribunals**, such as the Canada Agricultural Review Tribunal, the Canadian International Trade Tribunal, the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal, provincial or federal courts, and appellate courts as applicable, are avenues to dispute Ministerial or Presidential decisions.
5. **Provincial coroners** conduct inquests into the deaths of individuals in the CBSA's custody, and the Agency participates fully with these inquests.
6. In all cases, where criminal activity is suspected, **the appropriate law enforcement organization** is contacted to conduct an investigation.

Immigration Program Review Mechanisms

- Individuals may challenge CBSA enforcement actions or inadmissibility decisions taken under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA). Decisions made under IRPA are rendered by the Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB), which is independent and quasi-judicial
- CBSA officers make recommendations on inadmissibility to this independent body, which then makes admissibility determinations after individuals present their argument before the IRB.
- Detention reviews are done by the IRB after 48 hours, after seven days, and then every 30 days thereafter. The IRB has sole jurisdiction to release or continue detention. Should the outcomes of these processes not satisfy an individual, application for leave and judicial review at the Federal Court are available in most instances.
- While the IRB renders the final decision on whether or not to detain an individual, a detained individual is requested to bring forth new evidence for consideration at a detention hearing. Although the detention decision is made by a body external to the CBSA, there is no external review mechanism for general complaints from detainees regarding their treatment in custody.



ISSUE SHEET

RECOURSE STATISTICS

Program Background

The Recourse Program provides clients with an impartial review of enforcement actions, trade decisions and service complaints in support of border services legislation.

1. Enforcement Appeals and Litigation – responsibilities include:

- Reviewing seizures, ascertained forfeitures, third party and request for extension applications under the *Customs Act*
- Reviewing seizures under the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act* and requests for extension
- Reviewing Administrative Monetary Penalties under the *Customs Act*
- Reviewing penalties or warnings under the *Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act*
- Reviewing penalty reinvestment agreement applications
- Reviewing Late Accounting Penalties
- Managing litigation before the Canada Agricultural Review Tribunal, the Canadian Human Rights Commission and Tribunal, and the courts
- Monitoring, reporting and providing feedback on national trends related to enforcement appeals and litigation
- Providing operational support for appeals processing, litigation, and complaints
- Managing external complaints of discrimination filed with the Canadian Human Rights Commission
- Reviewing Trusted Traveller rejections, suspensions or cancellations under the *Presentation of Persons (2003) Regulations*

2. Trade Appeals and Litigation – responsibilities include:

- Managing litigation before the Canada International Trade Tribunal and the courts
- Monitoring, reporting and providing feedback on national trends related to trade litigation
- Reviewing trade decisions including tariff classification, value for duty, origin, advance rulings, tax status, prohibited weapons and marking of goods

3. Recourse Program Management – responsibilities include:

- Providing strategic policy advice, guidance and support for appeals
- Developing Standard Operating Procedures, guidelines and training materials
- Monitoring program performance and reporting
- Coordinating and providing Directorate input into Agency planning activities, strategies and initiatives
- Providing support for recourse systems
- Managing complaints, comments and compliments on Agency services and programs



Statistics:

For FY 2015-16:

Service Complaints

- Out of about 92 million passengers processed we received 2,020 service complaints for a complaint rate of 0.0022%.

Enforcement Actions

- Traveller
 - 92 million passengers processed resulting in 12,747 enforcement actions
 - 1,422 appeals for an appeal rate of 11%
 - 1,437 decisions with 323 cancelled enforcement actions for an overturn rate of 22%
- Commercial
 - 16.3 million commercial releases which resulted in 94,978 examinations and 12,282 enforcement actions
 - 703 appeals for an appeal rate of 5.7%
 - 547 decisions with 180 cancelled enforcement actions for an overturn rate of 33%

FY 2016-17 (Q1 and Q2):

Service Complaints

- Out of about 52.5 million passengers processed we received 1,177 service complaints for a rate of 0.0022%.

Enforcement Actions

- Traveller
 - 52.5 million passengers processed which resulted in 6,986 enforcement actions
 - 661 appeals, for an appeal rate of 9.5%.
 - 536 decisions with 59 cancelled enforcement actions for an overturn rate of 11%
- Commercial
 - 8.6 million commercial releases which resulted in 46,655 examinations and 6,911 enforcement actions
 - 931 appeals, for an appeal rate of 13.5%.
 - 431 decisions with 109 cancelled enforcement actions for an overturn rate of 25%
- Personnel Security and Professional Standards
 - All employees must report potential misconduct.
 - In 2015-2016, 450 allegations of misconduct were received, of which, 106 were deemed to be founded and involved 96 employees.
 - Reasons for misconduct varied, and included the misuse of technology, discreditable conduct, conflict of interest and criminal association.

Fact Sheet: Information Sharing at CBSA

The CBSA may disclose the majority of its info

information under two distinct disclosure authorities—section 107 of the *Customs Act* (CA) and subsection 8(2) of the *Privacy Act* (PA). CBSA information collected for customs purposes is disclosed under the CA and all other non-customs personal information, such as immigration information, is disclosed under the PA. The PA has no provisions for disclosure for national security purposes; section 5 of the *Security of Canada Information Sharing Act* (SCISA) may instead be used. Under strict conditions related to terrorism or serious transnational crime, the CBSA may disclose airline-provided Passenger Name Record information under sections 6 or 8 of the *Protection of Passenger Information Regulations*. The CBSA may also disclose information related to currency or monetary instruments under sections 36 or 38 of the *Proceeds of Crime, (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act*. The CBSA maintains a comprehensive suite of supporting policy documents for all matters pertaining to information sharing, including sharing for the purposes of investigations and intelligence, and national security.

There is a robust set of policy guidance provided to employees as listed below:

- [Policy on the Disclosure of Customs Information: Section 107 of the Customs Act](#)
- [Policy on the Disclosure of Personal Information: Section 8 of the Privacy Act](#)
- [Directive on Sharing Information Pursuant to the Security of Canada Information Sharing Act \(SCISA\)](#)
- [Policy on Implementing the Ministerial Direction to the CBSA on Information Sharing with Foreign Entities](#)
- [Operational Guidelines on the Ministerial Direction](#)
- [Public Interest Disclosures under 8\(2\)\(m\)\(i\) of the Privacy Act](#)
- [Public Interest Disclosures under 107\(6\)\(a\) of the Customs Act](#)
- [Investigative Body Designation: Policy & Procedures Regarding Paragraph 8\(2\)\(e\) of the Privacy Act](#)
- [Policy and Guide for the Management and Development of WCAs](#)
- [Memorandum D1-16-3: Guidelines for the Access to, Use, and Disclosure of Advance Passenger Information \(API\) and Passenger Name Record \(PNR\) Data](#)
- [Memorandum D1-16-3: Guidelines for the Access to, Use, and Disclosure of Advance Passenger Information \(API\) and Passenger Name Record \(PNR\) Data](#)

National Security related disclosures generally occur under the CA and the SCISA. For the 12 months ending July 31, 2016:

- The CBSA made 1,643 national security-related information disclosures under the CA.
- The CBSA disclosed national security-related information pursuant to SCISA a total of 24 times.

Written Collaborative Arrangements (WCA) also ensure consistent information sharing practices with foreign and domestic partners for various purposes and within various contexts as shown in the table below. WCAs also have policy guidance as outlined in the [Policy and Guide for the Management and Development of WCAs](#)

The CBSA has 92 international WCAs including 29 with USA, and 290 domestic WCAs with partners such as federal and provincial entities as shown below.

Domestic Partner Category	Administrative	Customs Information	General Information	Immigration Information	Joint Force Operation	Grand Total
Airport or Port Authority	3					3
Commercial Carrier	2					2
Federal	62	21	19	12	8	122
Law Enforcement	24		3		6	33

Fact Sheet: Information Sharing at CBSA

Provincial	80	2	46	1	1	130
Grand Total	171	23	68	13	15	290

Single Window Initiative*

Launch Date: April 2012

Authority: \$30.8

Approved Completion Date: March 2017

Forecasted Costs: \$29.6

Forecast Completion Date: March 2017

Actual Costs To Date: \$29.6

Purpose

The Single Window Initiative creates a streamlined approach for the electronic collection and dissemination of commercial import data between the Government of Canada and the import community and establishes an integrated solution for the commercial import process that balances the needs of government departments and agencies with today's globally competitive business environment.

Objectives

- People and shipments seeking to enter Canada that may pose a threat are intercepted prior to their arrival in Canada.
- Increased membership in trusted traveller and trader programs.
- People and goods that are inadmissible to Canada are intercepted at ports of entry or within Canada.
- The capacity to submit release request information through a single-data transfer.
- Elimination of redundant, duplicate and paper based processes.
- Reduced administrative burden and associated costs as a result of removing the manual paper process from the border.

Status

- The Single Windows Initiative came to the end of its five-year commitment within time, scope and cost. The following activities are completed: alignment of Canada and US Single Window Programs, extension of the Pathfinder program, development of a Business Intelligence Reporting tool, initial integration with eManifest and development of Trade Outreach tools.
- Single Windows Initiative was released into production on March 29, 2015 with all nine Participating Government Departments and Agencies and their associated programs on-boarded by March 21, 2017.
- CBSA continues to work with Trade Chain Partners to implement the Single Window Initiative adoption strategy to improve Trade Chain Partners update and usage.
- Single Windows Initiative will be seeking formal approval through CBSA's internal governance to close the project in May 2017.

Notes

*The Single Window Initiative only include CBSA costs and exclude costs from the remaining nine participating government agencies.

* Project under oversight and reporting to the Treasury Board Secretariat Chief Information Officer Branch.

Primary Inspection Kiosk 1.0

Launch Date: November 2014

Authority: \$9.0

Approved Completion Date: June 2017

Forecasted Costs: \$12.6

Forecast Completion Date: March 2018

Actual Costs To Date: \$7.0

Purpose

Primary Inspection Kiosk (PIK) 1.0 is a key deliverable in the CBSA's Service Management Strategy and represents the next evolution in automating Canada's international air ports of entry in partnership with airport authorities. The initiative is introducing increased functionality in support of both facilitation and security, including complete on-screen traveller declaration and the elimination of the paper E311 declaration card, use of facial matching software to compare the photo of the traveller from their passport with the current photo taken at the kiosk, and validation of ePassports for authenticity using the International Civil Aviation Organization standards. The initiative is expanding the population eligible to use the self-serve kiosks to visa-exempt and visa-required foreign nationals, representing 96% of all travellers.

Objectives

- Next generation kiosks are being deployed to 10 international airports.
- Handle rising traveller volumes and avoid increased border wait times.
- Increase detection of inadmissible travellers and illegal activity and adoption of self-service by the introduction of the eDeclaration self-service.

Status

- PIK and eDeclaration mobile app is an early win for the GoC Digital Service Delivery Strategy.
- Ottawa deployed the first kiosks in March 2017. As of May 2017, Ottawa is processing 84% of all travellers using kiosks for PIK 1.0 and Trusted Traveller. Vancouver airport deployed kiosks on April 19, 2017 and they are now being used to process over 78% of travellers for PIK 1.0 and Trusted Traveller. Deployments to the remaining 8 international airports are to be completed by March 2018. The eDeclaration mobile application has been downloaded 38,000 times.
- Usability issues with scanning the Quick Response code have been reported at both airports so promotion of the mobile app remains minimal while those issues are addressed.
- The project does not have spending authority past March 31, 2017. Failure to receive budget approval would result in the following issues:
 - CBSA operations will face increasing difficulty in providing border services without additional resources due to climbing traveller volumes and cause clearance delays.
 - Failure to deploy PIK to the remaining 8 airports could incur liability as Airport Authorities have committed to contracts for the development and delivery of kiosks to each of 10 international airports and would create an unfair competitive advantage for these two airports. Also, the decommissioning of the Automated Border Clearance (ABC) kiosks relies on the continued deployment of PIK kiosks to all ABC enabled airports. Failure to deploy PIK would incur the additional costs of supporting both PIK and ABC on an ongoing basis.

Interactive Advance Passenger Information*

Launch Date: May 2013

Authority: \$50.0

Approved Completion Date: March 2018

Forecasted Costs: \$50.0

Forecast Completion Date: March 2018

Actual Costs To Date: \$42.1

Purpose

Interactive Advance Passenger Information (IAP) enhances CBSA's risk assessment processes by requiring commercial air carriers to electronically transmit traveller information to the CBSA for international flights destined for Canada prior to the flight's schedule time of departure. IAP enforces IRCC's Electronic Travel Authorization initiative and visa program by systematically vetting traveller information and issuing interactive "board/no-board" messages. This assists commercial air carriers in determining whether or not to proceed with boarding a passenger pursuant to their transporter obligations. IAP's interactive "board/no-board" functionality went live in November 2016.

Objectives

- Increasing the safety and security of Canadians by preventing persons known to present a risk from arriving in Canada.
- Enabling the CBSA to vet all travellers on commercial and General Aviation flights prior to their departure to Canada and issue no-board messages, where necessary, thus decreasing a present security gap.
- Potential cost savings through the reduction in the number of travellers who arrive by air mode in Canada without prescribed immigration documents.

Status

- 189 of 193 commercial air carriers now on system, representing 99% of electronic Travel Authorization traffic.
- Ongoing engagement continues with air carriers to resolve boarding issues, for example the traveller information reconciliation with relevant systems.
- Phase two, manual "board/no-process", to be implemented by November 2017.
- Work is currently underway on the joint Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Canada-CBSA project close-out report.
- Awaiting legal opinion from the European Court of Justice required for ratification of Passenger Name Record (PNR) agreement. Currently commercial air carriers are not obligated to send pre-departure and multiple submissions of PNR data.

Notes

* Project under oversight and reporting to the Treasury Board Secretariat Chief Information Officer Branch.

Trusted Trader Portal*

Launch Date: September 2012

Authority:

Approved Completion Date: March 2017

Forecasted Costs:

Forecast Completion Date: September 2019

Actual Costs To Date:

Purpose

To develop an interoperable communication portal, similar to the US one, to support harmonization of the Partners in Protection and US Customs and Border Protection's Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism programs and to allow companies to apply for and maintain membership in CBSA's Trusted Trader programs.

In addition, an Automated Risking function, Customs Self-Assessment benefit integration as well as a Trusted Trader performance reporting tool are to be included as part of the project deliverables.

Objectives

- Meet CBSA's Beyond the Border Action Plan commitment to provide an automated enrolment system and the commitment to Treasury Board to on-board the Customs Self-Assessment program to the Trusted Trader Portal and to introduce automated risking for Trusted Trader applicants and members.
- Automate a harmonized exchange functionality between programs.
- Modernization of the Trusted Trader business processes and reduction of administrative and financial burden on clients and the Agency.

Status

- A soft launch of harmonization for highway carriers will occur prior to a formal announcement and a joint assessment will be undertaken. The assessment will evaluate the merits of highway carrier harmonization to determine its viability and that of other lines of business in the current Information Technology framework. If the current framework is determined to be too burdensome, the technical scope of harmonization will be reduced.
- In addition to ongoing efforts to implement harmonisation, development will continue on the Trusted Trader Performance Reporting Tool, Customs Self-Assessment benefits integration and Automated Risking phases of the project.

Notes

* Project under oversight and reporting to the Treasury Board Secretariat Chief Information Officer Branch.

GOVERNMENT MEMBERS

Liberal Party of Canada



Robert Oliphant
(Don Valley West, Ontario)
CHAIR

- MP From 2008 – 2011
- Returning MP in 2015
- Former member of SECU (Jan – Dec 2009)



Pam Damoff
(Oakville North - Burlington, Ontario)

- First-Time MP
- Member of FEWO



Nicola Di Iorio
(Saint-Léonard — Saint-Michel, Quebec)

- First-Time MP
- Member of REGS



René Arseneault
(Madawaska – Restigouche, NB)

- First-Time MP
- Attorney specializing in corporate law and civil litigation



Michel Picard
(Montarville, Quebec)

- First-Time MP
- Former Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Public Safety



Sven Spengemann
(Mississauga – Lakeshore, Ontario)

- First-Time MP
- Served as a senior United Nations official in Iraq
- Member of NDDN

OPPOSITION MEMBERS

Conservative Party of Canada



Larry Miller
(Bruce-Grey-Owen Sound, Ontario)

FIRST VICE-CHAIR

- MP Since 2004
- Deputy Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Critic



Tony Clement
(Parry Sound-Muskoka, Ontario)

- Former President of the Treasury Board
- Public Safety Critic



Dianne L. Watts
(South Surrey-White Rock, BC)

- First-Time MP
- Infrastructure and Communities Critic
- Urban Affairs Critic



Matthew Dubé
(Beloeil — Chambly, Quebec)

SECOND VICE CHAIR

- Deputy NDP House Leader
- MP Since 2011
- Public Safety Critic
- Infrastructure and Communities Critic

NDP

House of Commons Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security (SECU)

**House of Commons Standing Committee on
Public Safety and National Security (SECU)**



CHAIR

Name: Robert Oliphant
Riding: Don Valley West, Ontario

Parliamentary Experience:

- MP From 2008 – 2011
- Returning MP in 2015

Activities/Experience of Interest to the Portfolio:

- Former Member of SECU (Jan – Dec 2009)
- Provided chaplaincy services at Whitehorse Correctional Centre (Commissioner Head was Warden)

Rob Oliphant is the former President and CEO of the Asthma Society of Canada, a national health charity and patient organization. He is a community leader with a long history of advocating for poverty reduction, affordable housing, at-risk youth, and seniors' economic security. Much of this advocacy has been through his work as an Ordained Minister of the United Church of Canada. He served as a Senior Minister at Eglinton St. George's United Church in Toronto for ten years.

Rob Oliphant is a founding member of Affirm Canada, an organization that has advocated on behalf of members of the LGBTTTQ community since 1982. He was also the founding chairperson of Neighbourhood Interfaith Group, which seeks to promote Christian-Jewish-Muslim dialogue.

From 2008 to 2011, Rob Oliphant was the Member of Parliament for Don Valley West, and served as the Opposition Critic for Veterans Affairs and Multiculturalism. Mr. Oliphant worked as a senior advisor in the Ontario government of Premier David Peterson in 1989, and was the Chief of Staff for two Ontario Ministers, Mavis Wilson and Christina Hart. Rob Oliphant was also the Chair of the Special Joint Committee on Physician-Assisted Dying. He is currently a member of the Liaison Committee (LIAI).

He holds a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Toronto, a Master of Divinity from the Vancouver School of Theology at the University of British Columbia, and a Doctor of Ministry from the Chicago Theological Seminary at the University of Chicago.

House of Commons Standing Committee on
Public Safety and National Security (SECU)



Name: René Arseneault
Riding: Madawaska – Restigouche, NB

Parliamentary Experience:

- First-Time MP

Activities/Experience of Interest to the Portfolio:

- Attorney specializing in corporate law and civil litigation

René Arseneault is a lawyer specializing in corporate law and civil litigation for more than 20 years, in which Mr. Arseneault established his own practice in 1996 with his spouse. He is also a singer-songwriter who in 1989 won the Prix du public [people's choice award] at the Gala de la chanson de Caraquet.

In addition to providing pro bono legal services, Mr. Arseneault has sat on the board of directors for numerous non-profit organizations. He co-founded the Balmoral Economic Development Association, Fondation École Régionale BDES inc. and Coopérative Radio Restigouche ltée – which he currently serves as Chair of the Board of Directors. René has also been involved in youth sports development, specifically as a soccer and volleyball coach and assistant coach, and as a volunteer at the Jeux de l'Acadie.

René holds a BSocSc – with a major in Economics and a minor in Political Science – and an LLB from Université de Moncton.

House of Commons Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security (SECU)



Name: Sven Spengemann
Riding: Mississauga – Lakeshore, Ontario

Parliamentary Experience:

- First-Time MP
- Current member of NDDN

Activities/Experience of Interest to the Portfolio:

- Served as a senior United Nations official in Iraq
- Worked for PCO

Sven Spengemann was born in Berlin, Germany, and moved to Canada with his family at age 14. He volunteers at the Compass Food Bank and serves on the Board of Directors of United Way of Peel Region and the UTM Alumni Association. Mr. Spengemann is also an Advisor to the Peel Multicultural Council.

Mr. Spengemann's academic qualifications include degrees from the University of Toronto (Mississauga), Osgoode Hall Law School and the Collège d'Europe. He was a Canada-US Fulbright Scholar and earned his doctorate at Harvard Law School.

His professional experience spans the private sector, academia, government and international affairs. He served as a senior with the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq, where he led a team of experts to assist the Iraqi Parliament and Government of Iraq with political, constitutional and legal reforms. Mr. Spengemann also worked for a major Canadian bank and in the Privy Council Office in Ottawa. He held affiliations at the Munk School of Global Affairs, the Balsillie School of International Affairs and the Glendon School of Public & International Affairs.

Mr. Spengemann is also a member of the Standing Committee on National Defence (NDDN).

House of Commons Standing Committee on
Public Safety and National Security (SECU)



Name: Michel Picard
Riding: Montarville, Quebec

Parliamentary Experience:

- First-Time MP

Activities/Experience of Interest to the Portfolio:

- Former Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Public Safety
- Expert in financial crime

Michel Picard is an expert in financial crime and is the author of several articles and books on the subject. He has worked for a number of employers in both the private and public sectors, most notably for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Integrated Market Enforcement Team, on its investigation of the Norbourg file. Michel also created and directed a Master's level course on combating financial crime within the Faculty of Management at the University of Sherbrooke's Longueuil campus.

An international public speaker, Mr. Picard's expertise in the area of economic crime is much valued by Quebec's media. In this capacity, he is a guest analyst with RDI Matin Week end, where he comments on the testimonies heard at the Charbonneau Commission.

Mr. Picard holds both a Master's degree and a Doctorate in Political Science from l'Université de Paris X and a graduate diploma in Management from l'Université Laval.

House of Commons Standing Committee on
Public Safety and National Security (SECU)



Name: Nicola Di Iorio

Riding: Saint-Léonard — Saint-Michel,
Quebec

Parliamentary Experience:

- First-Time MP

Activities/Experience of Interest to the Portfolio:

- Member of SECU (February 2016 - Present)
- Member of REGS
- Member's Statement February 3, 2016: support for "Avis de recherche" television channel, which supports police forces by dedicating to the search for suspects and people who have disappeared, as well as crime prevention.

A lawyer specializing in labour and employment law, Nicola Di Iorio is a partner at the national firm Langlois Kronström Desjardins. He has gained both recognition and respect through his 32 years of practice, repeatedly ranking among lawyers most frequently recommended by their peers in the annual survey by Lexpert Magazine. Mr. Di Iorio was also recognized as one of Canada's leading labour and employment law experts in the 2014 edition of The Best Lawyers in Canada. A well-known guest speaker, he teaches at McGill University and the professional training school of the Barreau du Québec.

Nicola Di Iorio co-founded Cool Taxi – a prepaid taxi coupon initiative that provides people with a safe way home. The initiative earned him a nomination for the 2015 Person of the Year award of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Saint-Laurent–Mount Royal. He is the Secretary of the Board of Centro Leonardo da Vinci – an organization that he co-founded – and Secretary of the Board of the Italian-Canadian Community Foundation of Quebec.

Nicola Di Iorio holds an LLB from Université de Sherbrooke and an LLM from Columbia University and has co-authored two works entitled Les normes du travail.

Mr. Di Iorio is also a member of the Standing Joint Committee for the Scrutiny of Regulations (REGS).

**House of Commons Standing Committee on
Public Safety and National Security (SECU)**



Name: Pam Damoff

Riding: Oakville North – Burlington, ON

Parliamentary Experience:

- First-Time MP

Activities/Experience of Interest to the Portfolio:

- Member of SECU (February 2016 - Present)
- Interested in women's issues

Pam Damoff is a business professional and community activist who has served as a town councillor in Oakville since 2010.

On February 4, 2016, Ms. Damoff made a Statement for Members in the House of Commons in support for Brock University's "Women in the House" program, which seeks to better acknowledge and increase female participation in all levels of government.

Ms. Damoff was the proud recipient of the Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee medal and Paul Harris Fellow Award for her community service and the Top 40 Fabulous Women Over 40 Excellence Award for Community Leadership.

She earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Western Ontario.

Ms. Damoff is the first Vice-Chair of the Standing Committee on the Status of Women (FEWO).

**House of Commons Standing Committee on
Public Safety and National Security (SECU)**



FIRST VICE-CHAIR

Name: Larry Miller

Riding: Bruce-Grey-Owen Sound, Ontario

Parliamentary Experience:

- MP since 2004

Activities/Experience of Interest to the Portfolio:

- Member of SECU (January 2016 - Present)
- Deputy Critic for Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness

Larry Miller has been the Member of Parliament for Bruce-Grey-Owen Sound for four consecutive terms. Prior to entering federal politics, Mr. Miller worked in the farming industry and spent 13 years in municipal politics.

Mr. Miller has served on a number of House of Commons Committees. He sat as a Government Representative on the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Agri-Food from 2004-2012 and was Chair of this committee from 2008 to September of 2012. He was also a member of the Standing Committee on International Trade from 2006-2008. He was also Chair of the Standing Committee on Transport Infrastructure and Communities.

Larry Miller has sponsored Bill S-215: *An Act to Protect Heritage Lighthouses*, which received Royal Assent on May 29, 2008. He has also successfully passed a Private Members' Bill, Bill C-383: *The Transboundary Waters Protection Act*, which received Royal Assent on June 19, 2013.

On February 16, 2016, Mr. Miller introduced Bill C-230, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code* (variant of a firearm), which seeks to amend the *Criminal Code* to provide a definition of "variant" in order to limit its application to certain firearms. This was defeated on October 19, 2016.

He is currently the Conservative Party Deputy Critic for Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness.

**House of Commons Standing Committee on
Public Safety and National Security (SECU)**



Name: Hon. Tony Clement

Riding: Parry Sound – Muskoka, Ontario

Parliamentary Experience:

- MP since 2006
- Currently the Public Safety Critic

Activities/Experience of Interest to the Portfolio:

- Member of SECU (September 2016 - Present)

During his private sector career, Mr. Clement has been a lawyer, a business board member and a small business owner and entrepreneur.

Since his election to the House of Commons, Mr. Clement has served as Treasury Board President, Minister of Health and Minister of Industry. Within the federal government, he has also chaired five different Committees of Cabinet and served on the Priorities and Planning Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister.

A graduate of the University of Toronto, Mr. Clement completed degrees in political science in 1983 and law in 1986.

He was most recently the Conservative Party's Official Opposition Critic for Foreign Affairs but stepped down to launch his campaign for the leadership of the Conservative Party. He ended his campaign on October 12, 2016. He is currently the Public Safety Critic.

House of Commons Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security (SECU)



Name: Dianne L. Watts

Riding: South Surrey-White Rock, BC

Parliamentary Experience:

- First-Time MP

Activities/Experience of Interest to the Portfolio:

- Infrastructure and Communities Critic
- Urban Affairs Critic

Ms. Watts has long been a leader in her local South Surrey – White Rock community, with a dedication to public service spanning nearly two decades. From 2005-2014, Ms. Watts served three terms as the first female Mayor of Surrey, and served a previous three terms as a Surrey City Councillor from 1996-2005.

Ms. Watts has led a diverse private sector career. Her experience includes consulting for and co-managing an architecture firm, and serving as CEO of a non-profit that supports and assists start-up companies commercialize technology.

She has received international recognition as the 4th best mayor in the world by the City Mayor's Foundation in the UK in 2010 and is a recipient of the 2012 Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal to honour her significant contributions to and achievements for her community.

She is currently the Infrastructure and Communities Critic, as well as the Urban Affairs Critic.

**House of Commons Standing Committee on
Public Safety and National Security (SECU)**



SECOND VICE-CHAIR

Name: Matthew Dubé

Riding: Beloeil – Chambly, Quebec

Parliamentary Experience:

- MP Since 2011

Activities/Experience of Interest to the Portfolio:

- Deputy NDP House Leader
- Critic for Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness
- Critic for Infrastructure and Communities

As Member of Parliament since May 2011, Matthew Dubé has served as the NDP critic for Sports and Youth. He is currently the Critic for Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, as well as for Infrastructure and Communities.

In the previous Parliament, Mr. Dubé was sitting on the Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Standing Committee on Canadian Heritage.

Mr. Dubé obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science and History from McGill University.

PROPOSED RESPONSE:

- In order to ensure the efficient movement of trade and travel and keep our border secure, we must have a clear picture of who is entering and exiting our country.
- Bill C-21 will enable the collection of only basic information, similar to what is on page 2 of a passport, when someone leaves Canada.
- This new measure will fill several security gaps, such as our ability to track Amber Alerts, combat human trafficking, and prevent people from traveling overseas to join terrorist groups. It will also allow immigration authorities to know when someone who is here illegally has left the country.
- Unlike many countries, we do not currently collect exit information, which means we cannot be sure who remains in Canada and for how long.
- Collection of exit information at the land border will be done through an electronic exchange with the US, such that a record of entry into one country serves as a record of exit from the other.

On privacy:

- The Government of Canada takes its obligation to protect the privacy of Canadians seriously and the Office of the Privacy Commissioner has been engaged at all levels to mitigate potential privacy concerns.

On social benefits:

- People currently collecting social benefits in accordance with the law will not be affected.
- Anyone who has spent at least 20 years in Canada as an adult is

Entry (POEs). The information exchanged between Canada and the United States (US) is biographic information only, found on page 2 of a passport, and is limited to the information strictly necessary to accurately match an entry and exit record to a traveller. The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) continues to operate under this phase, and has exchanged over 17M records, of which 97% of have been successfully reconciled (e.g. entry into one constitutes an exit from the other).

The CBSA has engaged the Office of the Privacy Commissioner (OPC) to discuss how the Entry/Exit initiative can best ensure the protection of personal information. Through both Privacy Impact Assessments, and consultations with the OPC the CBSA continues to address the concerns raised and implement their recommendations such as the posting of signage at land border crossing to advise affected travellers that information was being collected and shared with the US.

Once fully implemented, the collection of exit information at the land border will be seamless and done through an electronic exchange of biographic entry information with the US, such that a record of entry into one country can be used as a record of exit from the other.

In the air mode, the CBSA would collect air exit information from air carriers. This information would not be shared systematically with the US.

Information collected under the Entry/Exit initiative will be disclosed using Customs Act authorities to the following federal partners:

- Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship to enhance immigration program integrity (i.e. determining compliance with residency obligations and citizenship revocation investigations).
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police on a case-by-case basis when the name of a known individual is matched against traveller information, including pre-departure airline manifests.
- Canadian Security Intelligence Service on a case-by-case basis when the name of a known individual is matched against inbound and outbound traveller information, including pre-departure airline manifests.
- Employment and Social Development and the Canada Revenue Agency for the purpose of administering benefits programs which also have residency requirements.

In the global context, exit information is collected on a regular basis. Our closest international partners all have some format of exit information collection, or are currently implementing a method to collect exit information. The US, United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand all have exit systems and key European Union member states have or are in the process of implementing similar programs.

The CBSA received \$78 million to develop the systems and technology required to allow the Agency to collect, analyze, use, store and disclose entry and exit information on all persons.

CONTACTS: Prepared by Sebastien Aubertin-Giguère	Tel. no. (613) 354-7546	Approved by Martin Bolduc, Vice-President, Programs branch	Tel. no. (613) 948-4445
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des voyageurs et assurer la sécurité à la frontière, il est essentiel de savoir avec précision qui entre dans notre pays et qui en sort.

- Le projet de loi C-21 nous permettra de recueillir des données de base, semblables aux renseignements de la page deux du passeport, lorsqu'une personne quitte le Canada.
- Cette nouvelle mesure viendra combler plusieurs brèches de sécurité, comme notre capacité de faire le suivi des alertes Amber, de combattre le trafic des personnes, et d'empêcher des personnes de voyager à l'étranger pour se joindre à des groupes terroristes. L'initiative permettra également aux autorités responsables de l'immigration de savoir lorsqu'une personne a quitté le pays alors qu'elle y était illégalement.
- Contrairement à la plupart des pays, nous ne recueillons pas actuellement ces renseignements, ce qui signifie que nous ne sommes pas certain de qui demeure au Canada et pour combien de temps.
- Les données de sortie seront recueillies aux frontières terrestres par échange électronique avec les États-Unis, de sorte que les données d'entrée dans un pays servent comme renseignements de sortie de l'autre.

La protection de la vie privée

- Le gouvernement du Canada accorde une grande importance à la protection des renseignements personnels des Canadiennes et Canadiens et le Commissariat à la protection de la vie privée a été actif à tous les niveaux afin d'atténuer les problèmes touchant la protection de la vie privée.

Programmes d'avantages sociaux

- Les personnes qui touchent des prestations conformément à la loi ne seront pas affectées.
- Une personne qui a passé au moins 20 ans au Canada en tant

d'entrée automatisés à la frontière terrestre. Le Canada et les États-Unis (É.-U.) s'échangent des renseignements biographiques seulement, les renseignements contenus à la page 2 du passeport, et se limitent aux renseignements strictement nécessaires afin de correspondre adéquatement un dossier de données sur les entrées et les sorties à un voyageur. L'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada (ASFC) continue ses opérations en vertu de cette phase et a, à ce jour, échangé plus de 17 millions de dossiers, desquels 97 % ont été rapprochés (c.-à-d. : une entrée dans un pays est considérée comme une sortie de l'autre).

L'ASFC a fait appel au Commissariat à la protection de la vie privée du Canada (CPVP) afin de voir comment l'Initiative sur les entrées et les sorties peut s'assurer de protéger les renseignements personnels. Avec les évaluations des facteurs relatifs à la vie privée et les consultations avec le CPVP, l'ASFC continue d'aborder les préoccupations soulevées et fait des recommandations, notamment sur l'affichage de signalisation à certains points de passage frontaliers terrestres, afin d'informer les voyageurs concernés que les renseignements sont recueillis et partagés avec les É.-U.

Une fois la mise en œuvre complète, la collecte de données sur les sorties et les entrées aux frontières terrestres sera fluide et se fera par un échange électronique de renseignements biographiques sur les entrées avec les É.-U., de sorte qu'un rapport sur les données d'entrées dans un pays puisse être utilisé comme rapport sur les données de sorties d'un autre pays.

En ce qui concerne le mode aérien, l'ASFC souhaite recueillir les données sur les sorties des transporteurs aériens. Ces renseignements ne seraient pas partagés automatiquement avec les É.-U.

Les renseignements recueillis en vertu de l'Initiative sur les entrées et les sorties seront diffusés en vertu des dispositions de la Loi sur les douanes aux partenaires fédéraux suivants :

- Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada pour renforcer l'intégrité du programme d'immigration (p.ex. : établir la conformité entre le respect de l'obligation de résidence et les enquêtes de révocation de citoyenneté).
- Gendarmerie royale du Canada sur la base du cas par cas, lorsque le nom d'individus connus correspond aux renseignements sur un voyageur, incluant les données avant le départ des manifestes des lignes aériennes.
- Service canadien du renseignement de sécurité sur la base du cas par cas, lorsque le nom d'individus connus correspond aux renseignements de voyageur à l'arrivée ou à la sortie, incluant les données avant le départ des manifestes des lignes aériennes.
- Emploi et Développement social et l'Agence du revenu du Canada aux fins d'administration des programmes d'avantages sociaux qui contiennent aussi des exigences en matière de résidence.

Dans le contexte mondial, les renseignements sur les sorties sont recueillis sur une base régulière. Nos plus proches partenaires internationaux procèdent tous à une forme de collecte des données sur les sorties ou sont actuellement en processus de mise en œuvre d'une méthode de collecte de données sur les sorties. Les É.-U., le Royaume-Uni, l'Australie et la Nouvelle-Zélande ont tous un système de collecte de données sur les sorties et les États membres clés de l'Union européenne sont en processus de mise en œuvre de programmes similaires.

L'ASFC a reçu 78 millions de dollars pour l'élaboration des systèmes et technologies nécessaires pour permettre la collecte, l'analyse, l'utilisation, l'entreposage et la diffusion des renseignements sur les sorties et les entrées des individus.

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